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(45) **Date of Patent:** Aug. 23, 2016

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H04W 4/021; H04W 4/023; H04W 4/022;
H04W 4/025
USPC 455/456.1, 457, 418; 340/426.19,
340/539.13, 8.1; 379/142.1; 342/357.21,
342/357.23, 357.24, 357.25
See application file for complete search history.

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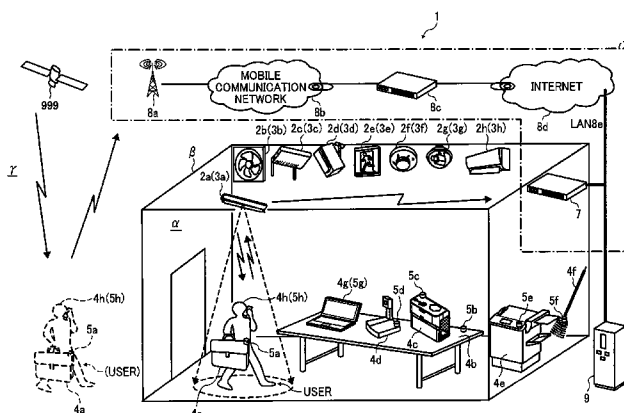
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Assistant Examiner — Ather Mohiuddin
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& Neustadt, L.L.P.

- (57) **ABSTRACT**

A communication terminal, a communication method, and a communication terminal control program stored in a non-transitory recording medium, each of which is capable of receiving location data indicating a location at which at least one transmission device of a transmission system is located, using a receiver. The receiver is activated so as to start receiving the location data, when a stop of a movement of the communication terminal is detected.

19 Claims, 21 Drawing Sheets



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FIG. 2

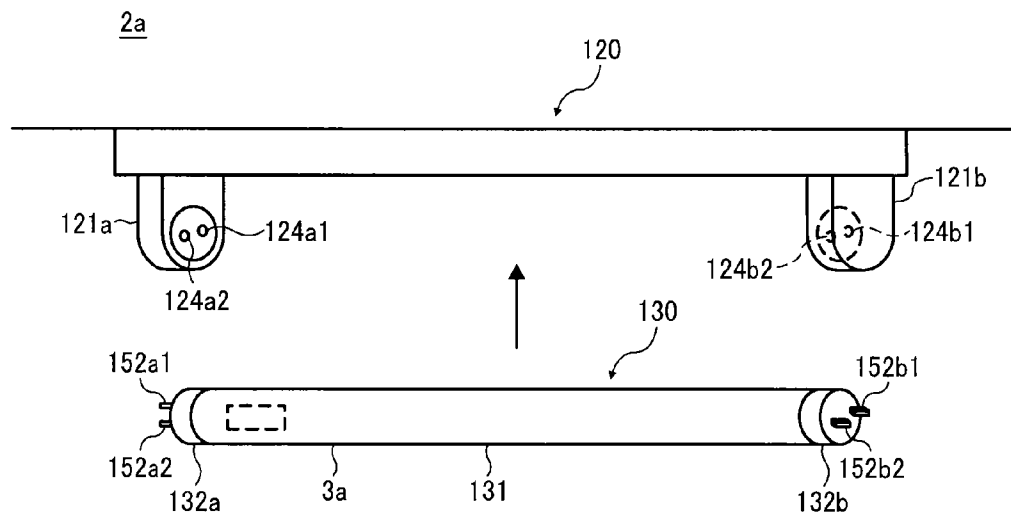


FIG. 3

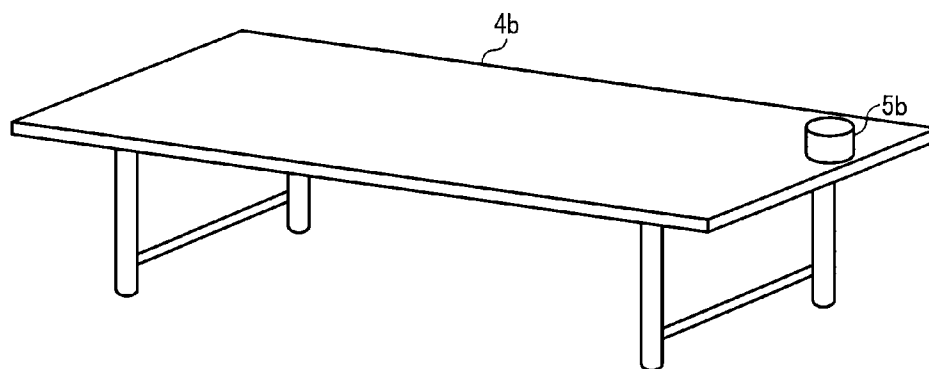


FIG. 4

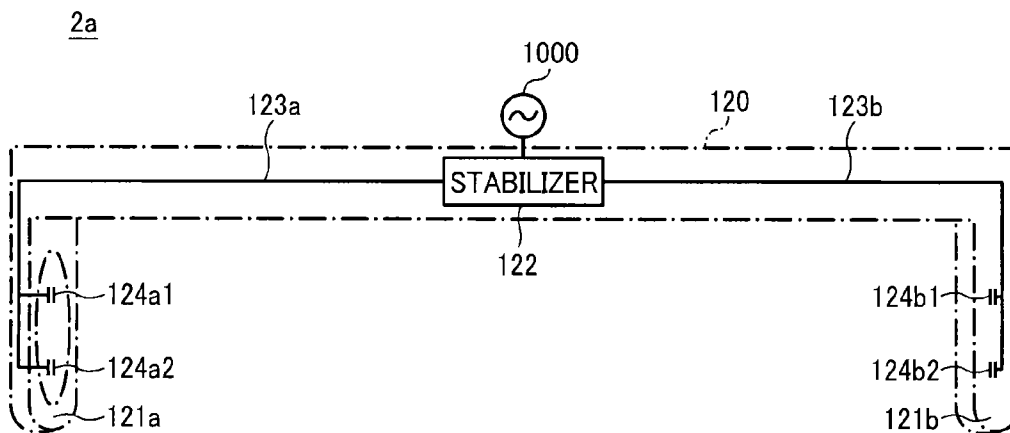


FIG. 5

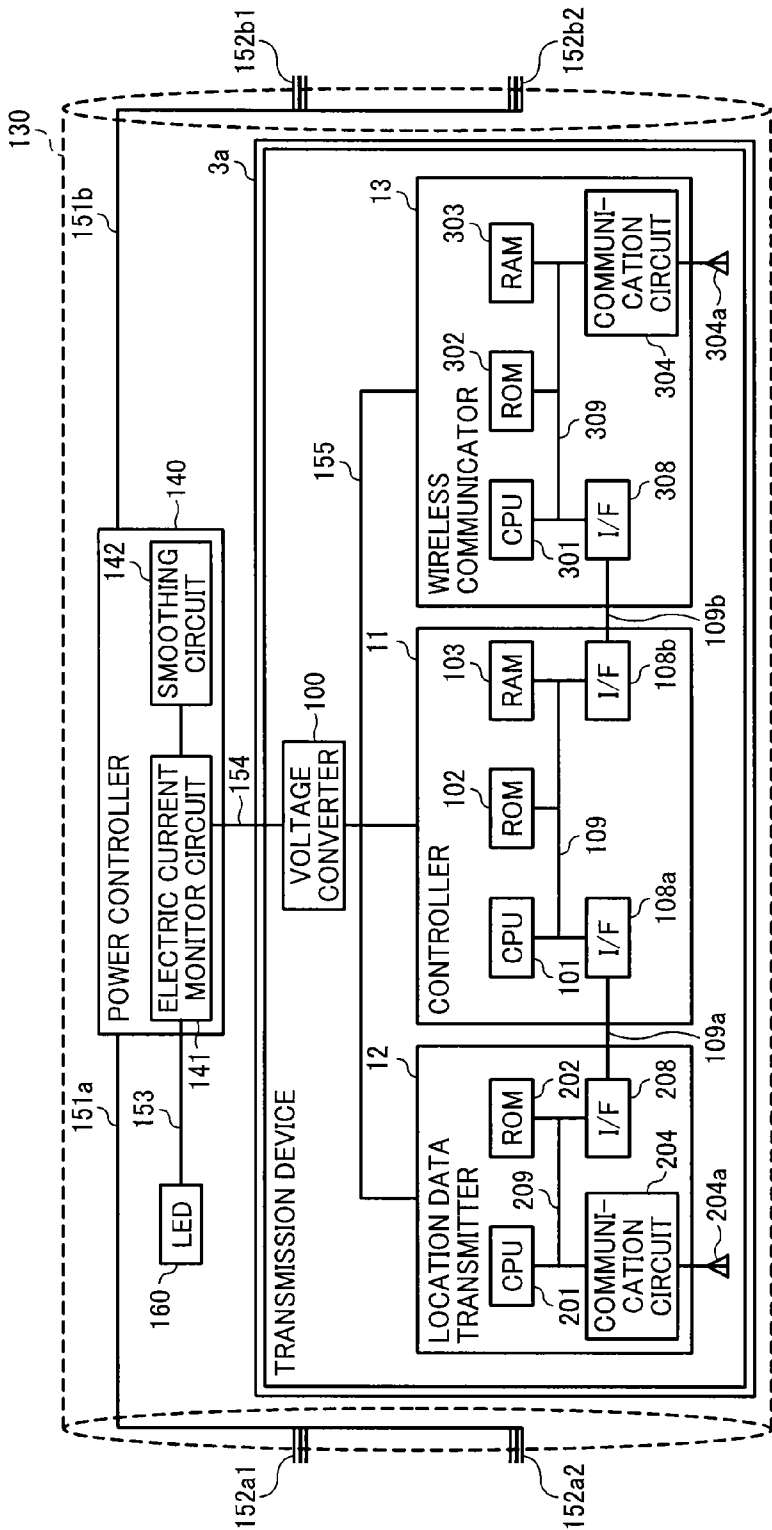


FIG. 6

FLOOR	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	BUILDING NUMBER
16	35.459555	139.387110	C

FIG. 7

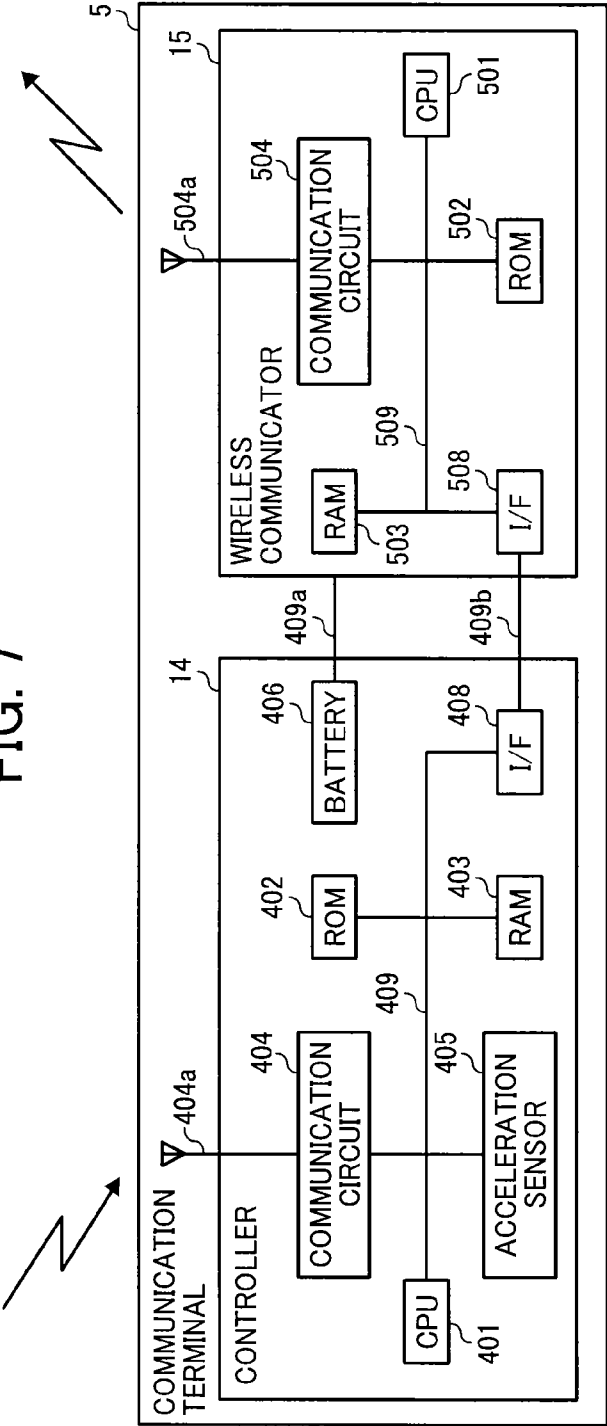


FIG. 8

FLOOR 9bit	LATITUDE 21bit	LONGITUDE 21bit	BUILDING NUMBER 8bit
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FIG. 9

DESTINATION	SENDER	DATA CONTENTS
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FIG. 10

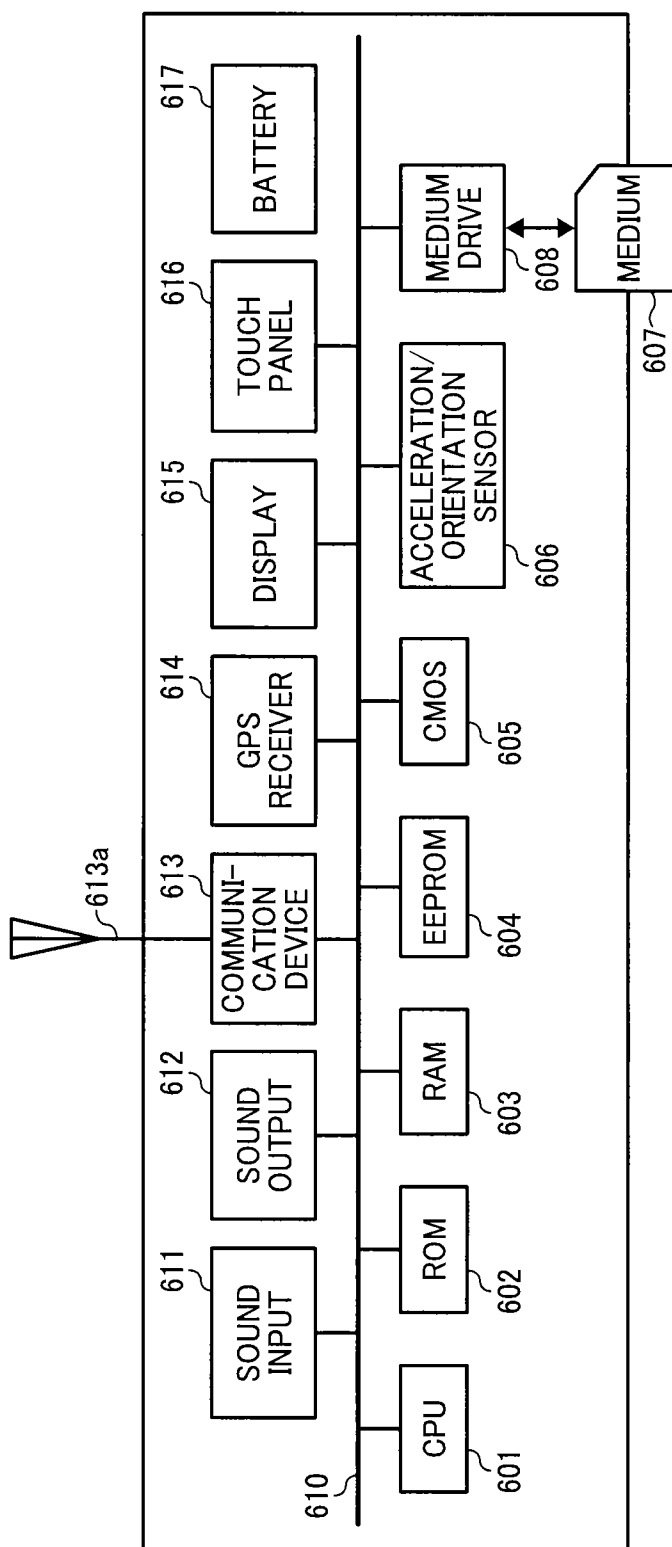


FIG. 11

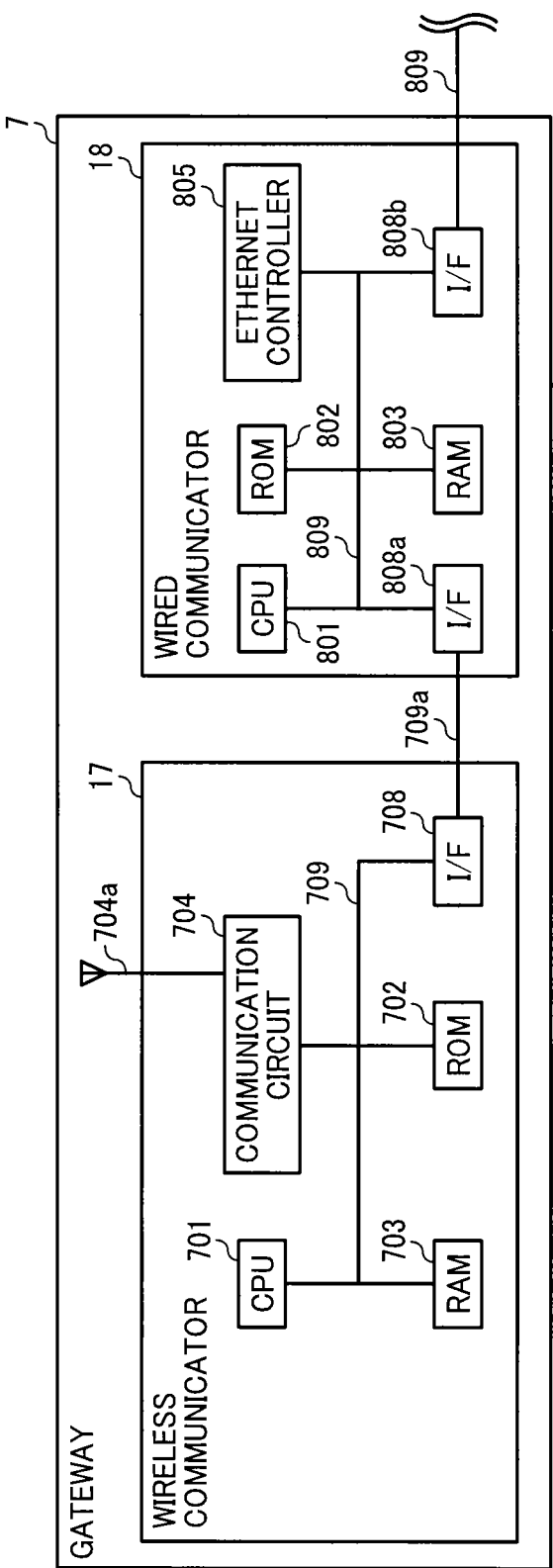


FIG. 12

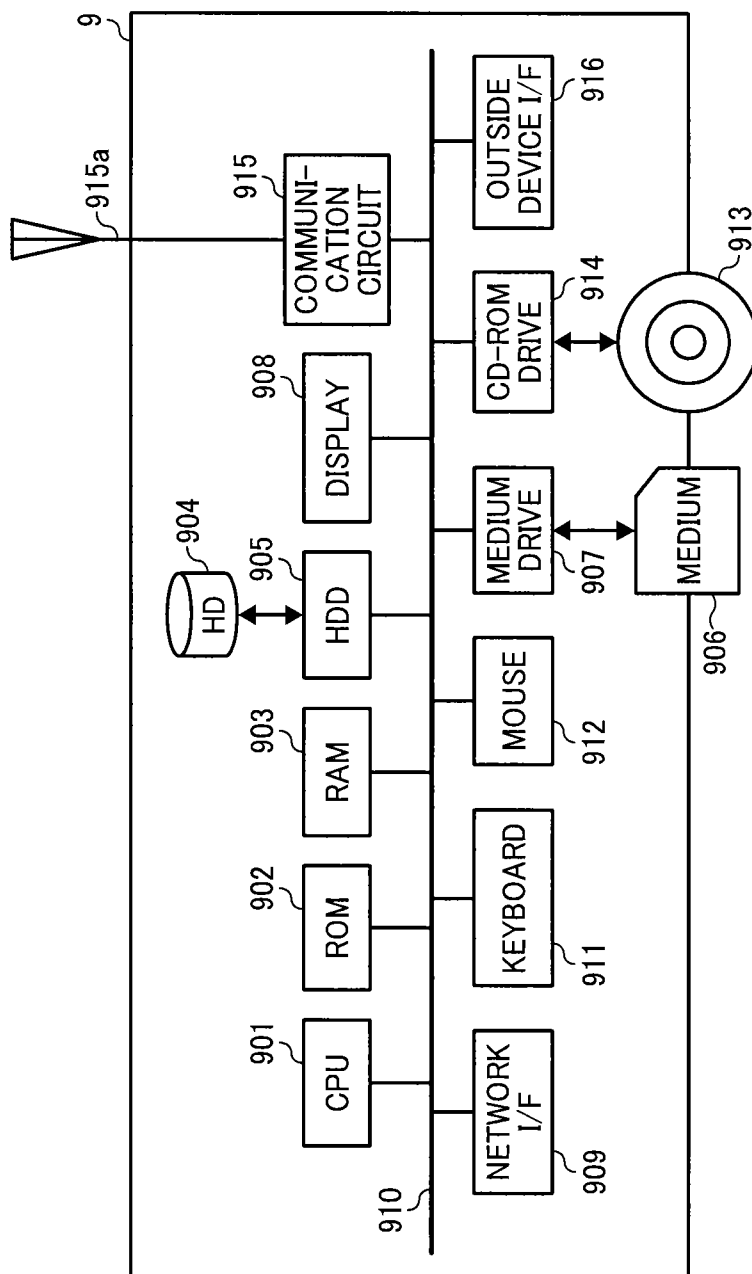


FIG. 13

TERMINAL ID A	DEVICE NAME	OWNER (ADMINISTRATOR)	LATITUDE	LOCATION DATA X			RECEIVED DATE/TIME
				LONGITUDE	FLOOR	BUILDING NUMBER	
002673abcdef01	PJ WX4310	SALES 1	35.459555	139.387110	16	C	11/12/12 13:30:01
002673abcdef02	UXS P3000	SALES 2	35.459483	139.388437	4	A	11/12/12 13:30:03
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

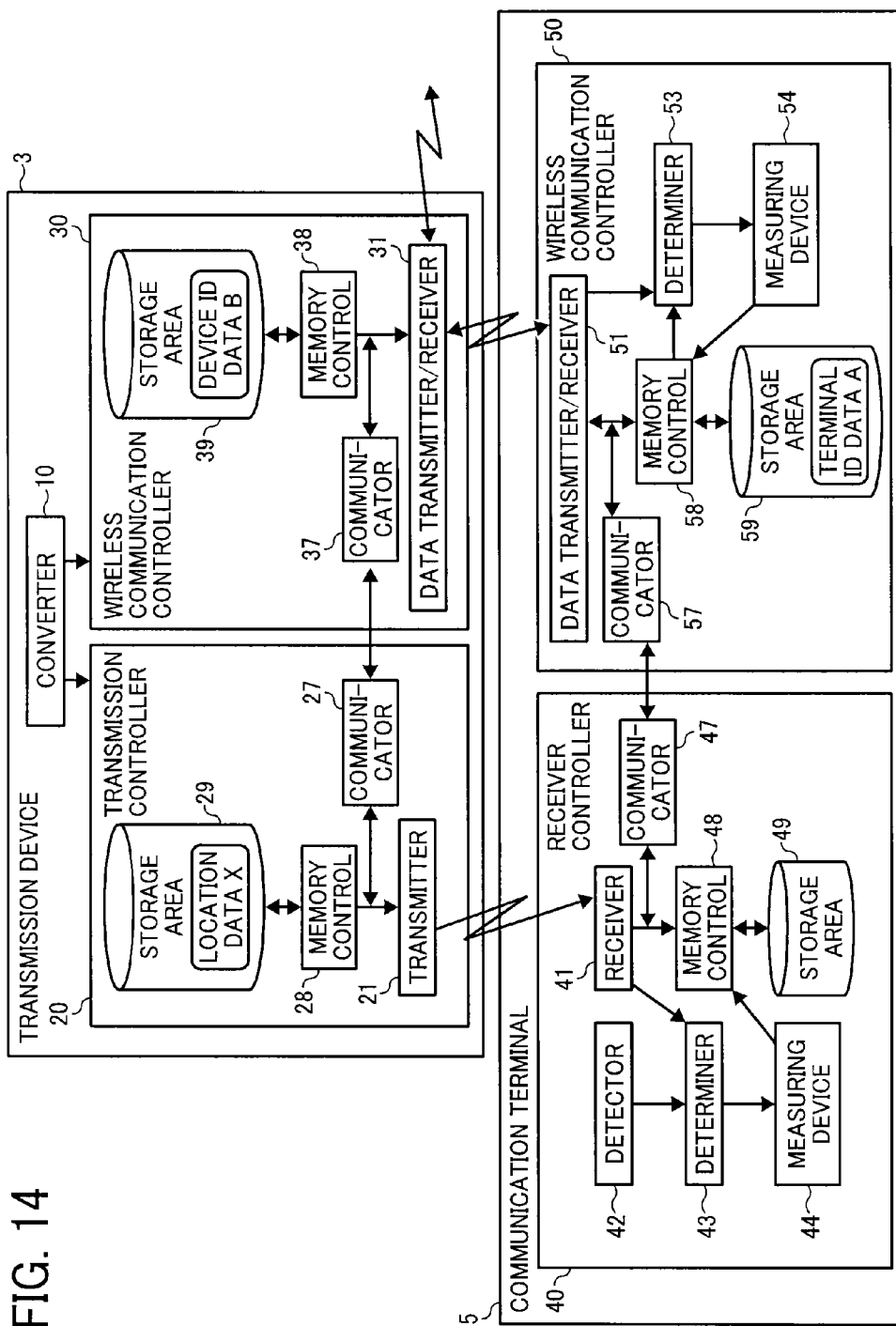
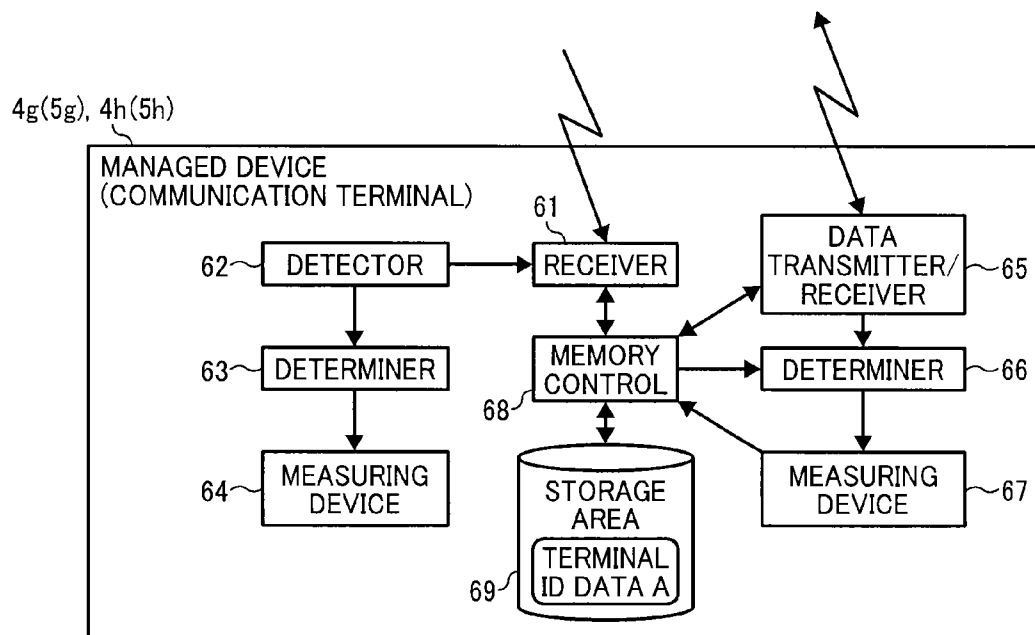


FIG. 15



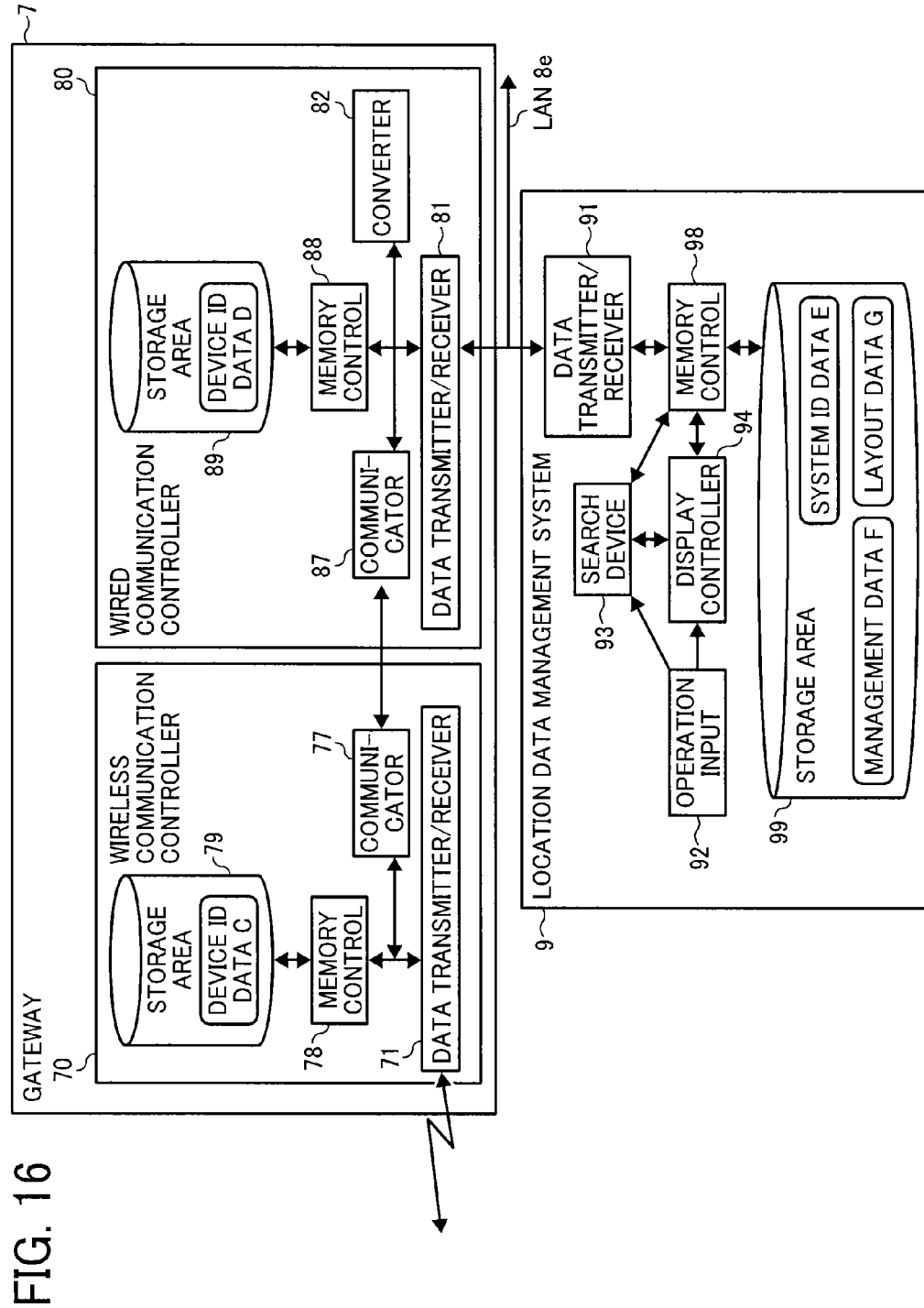


FIG. 17

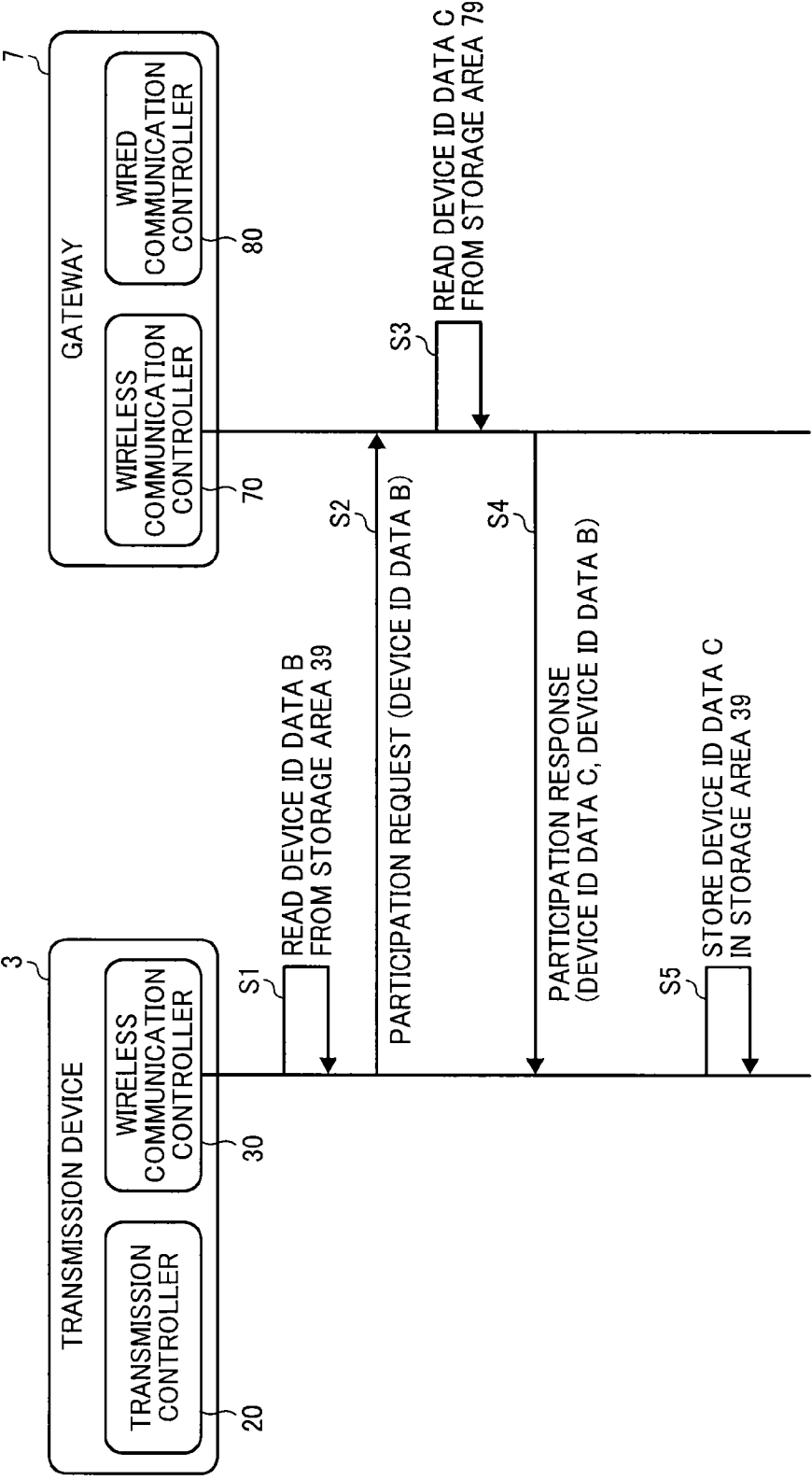
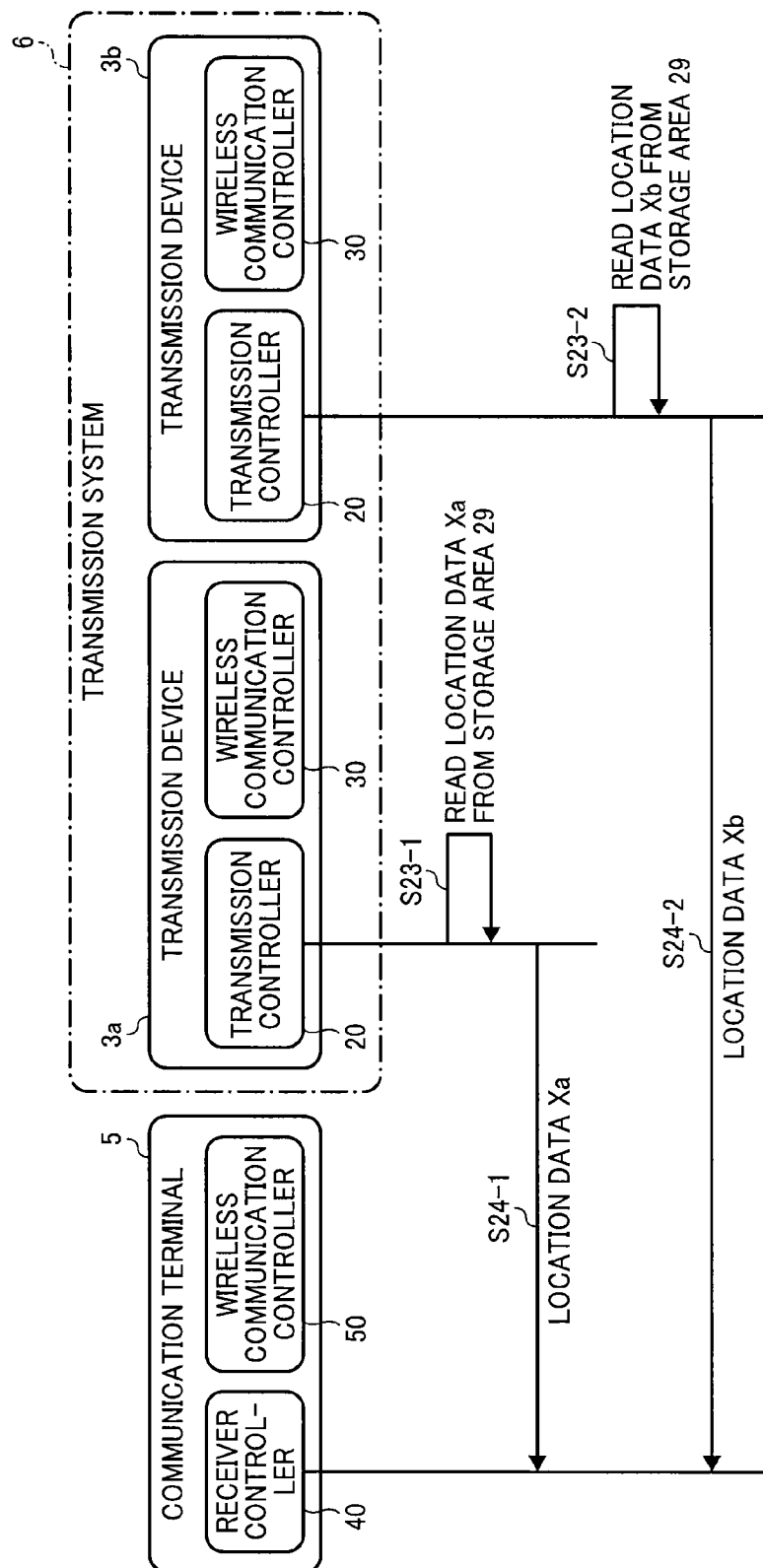


FIG. 18



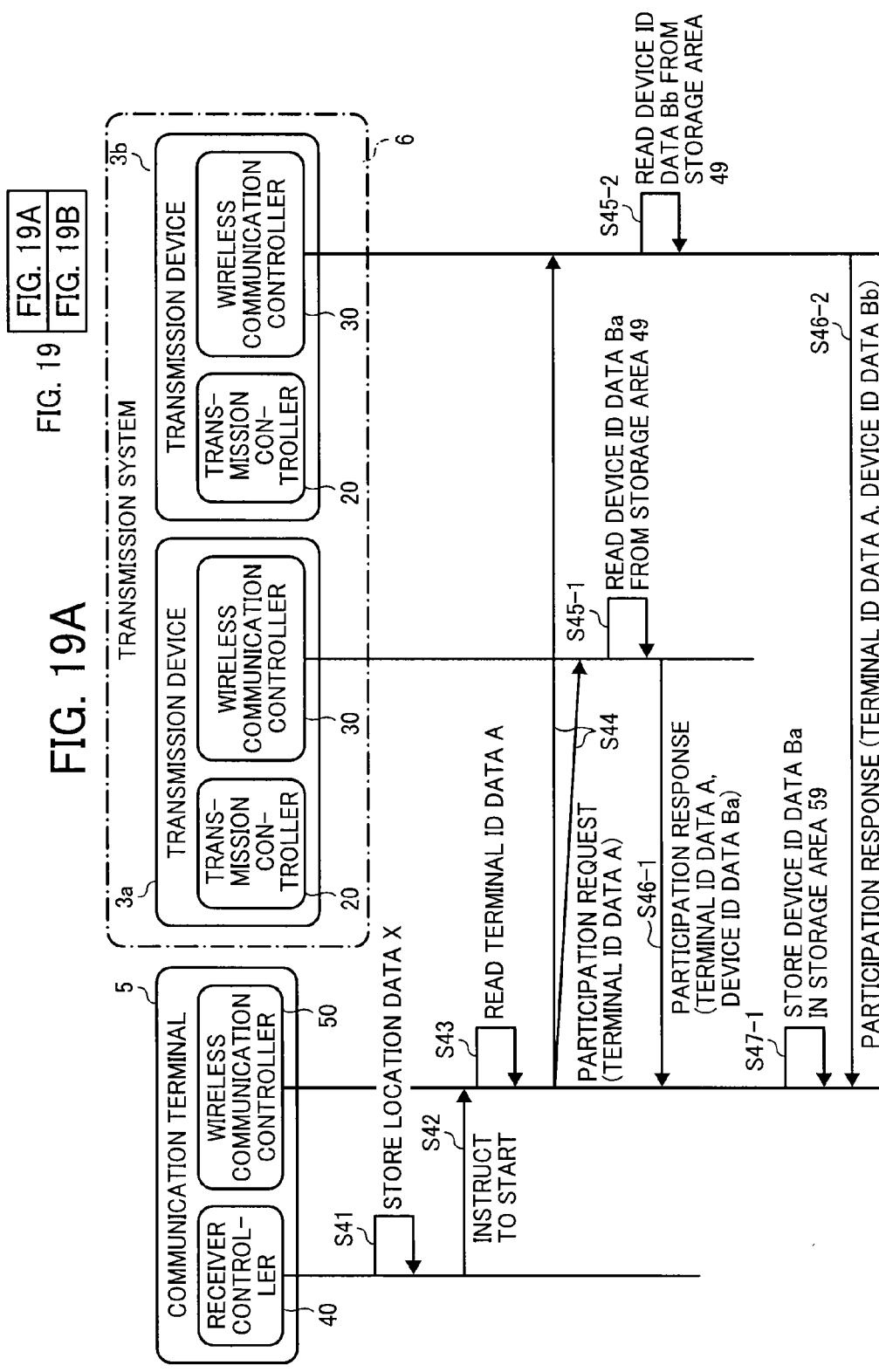


FIG. 19B

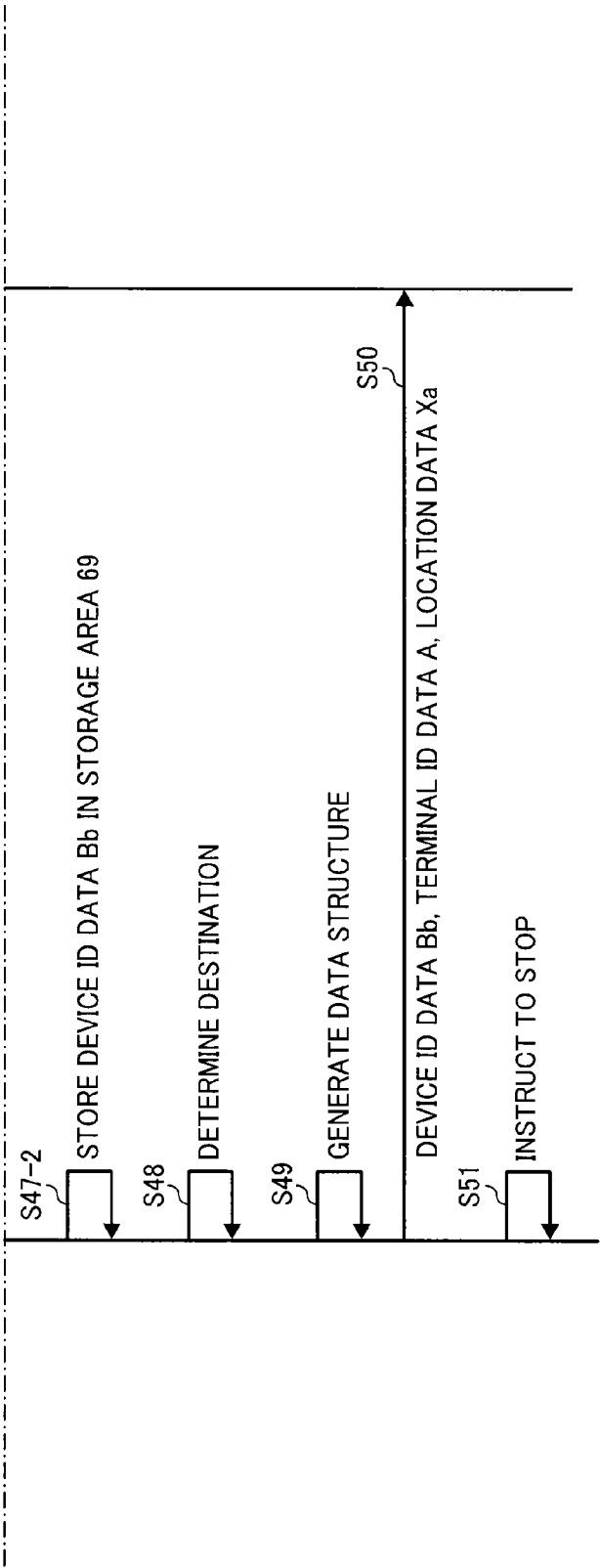


FIG. 20

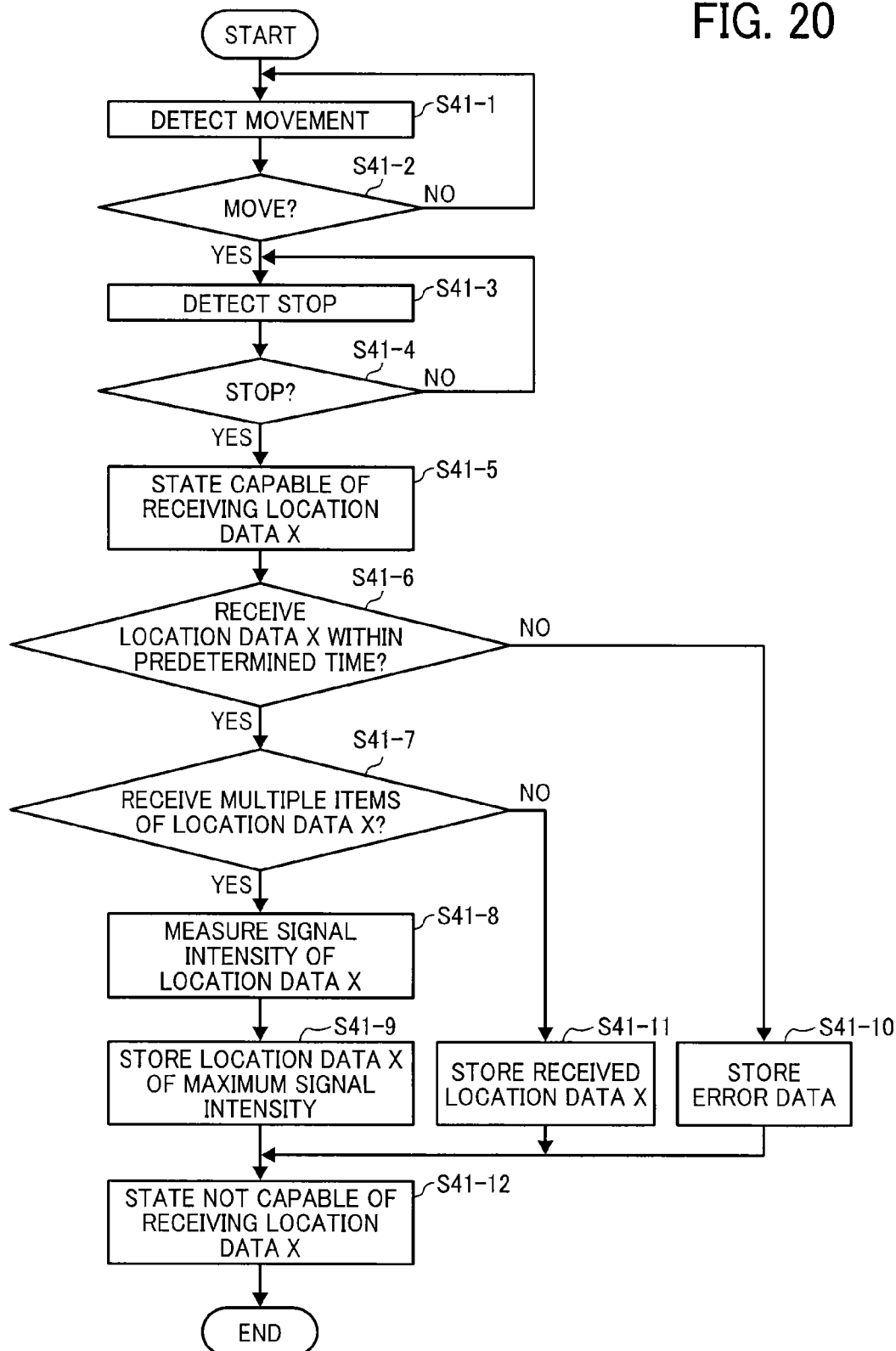


FIG. 21

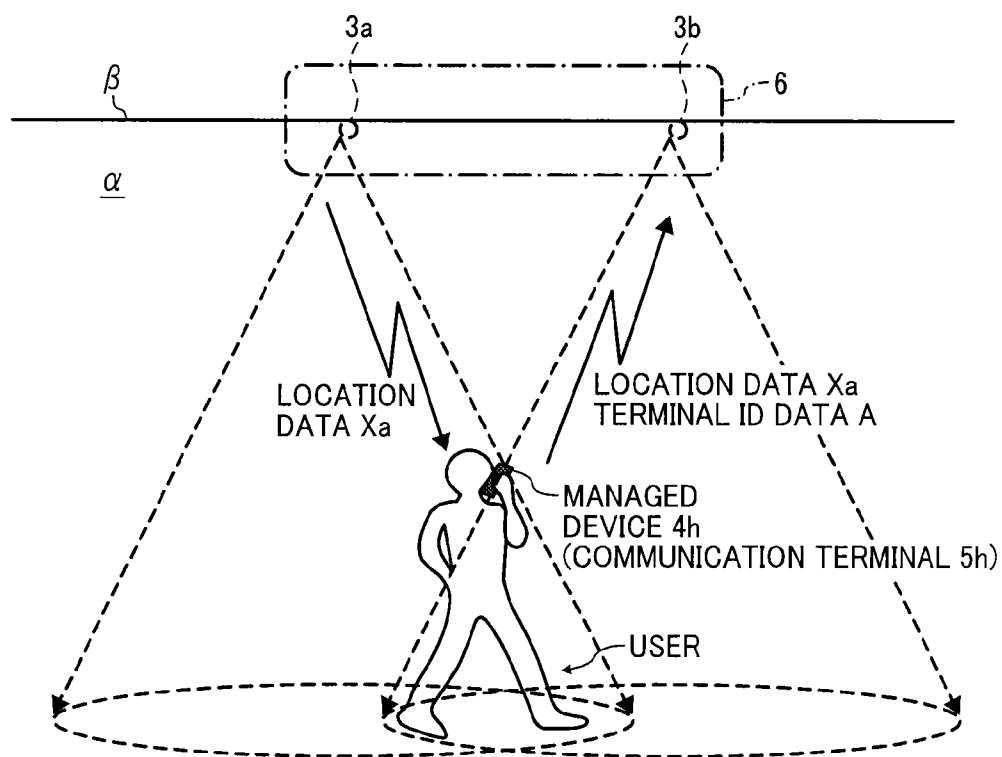


FIG. 22

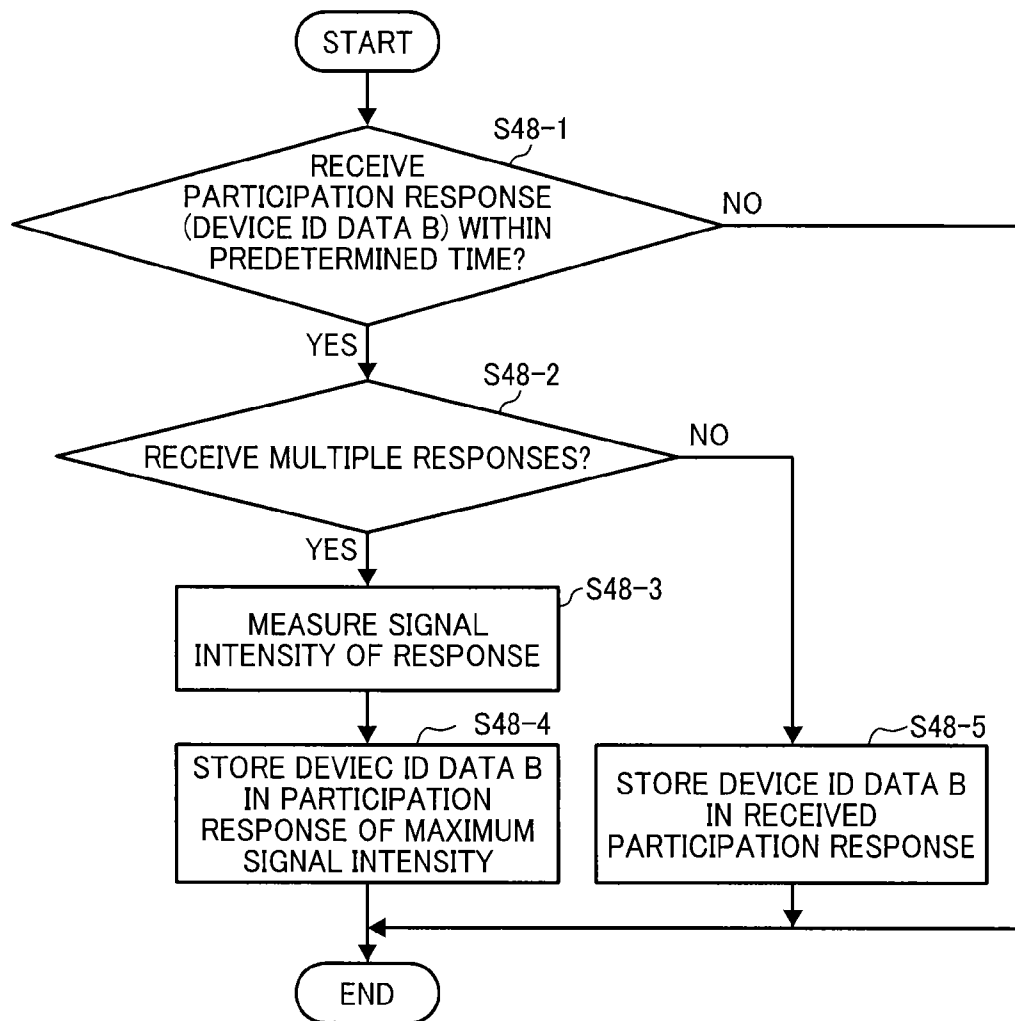


FIG. 23

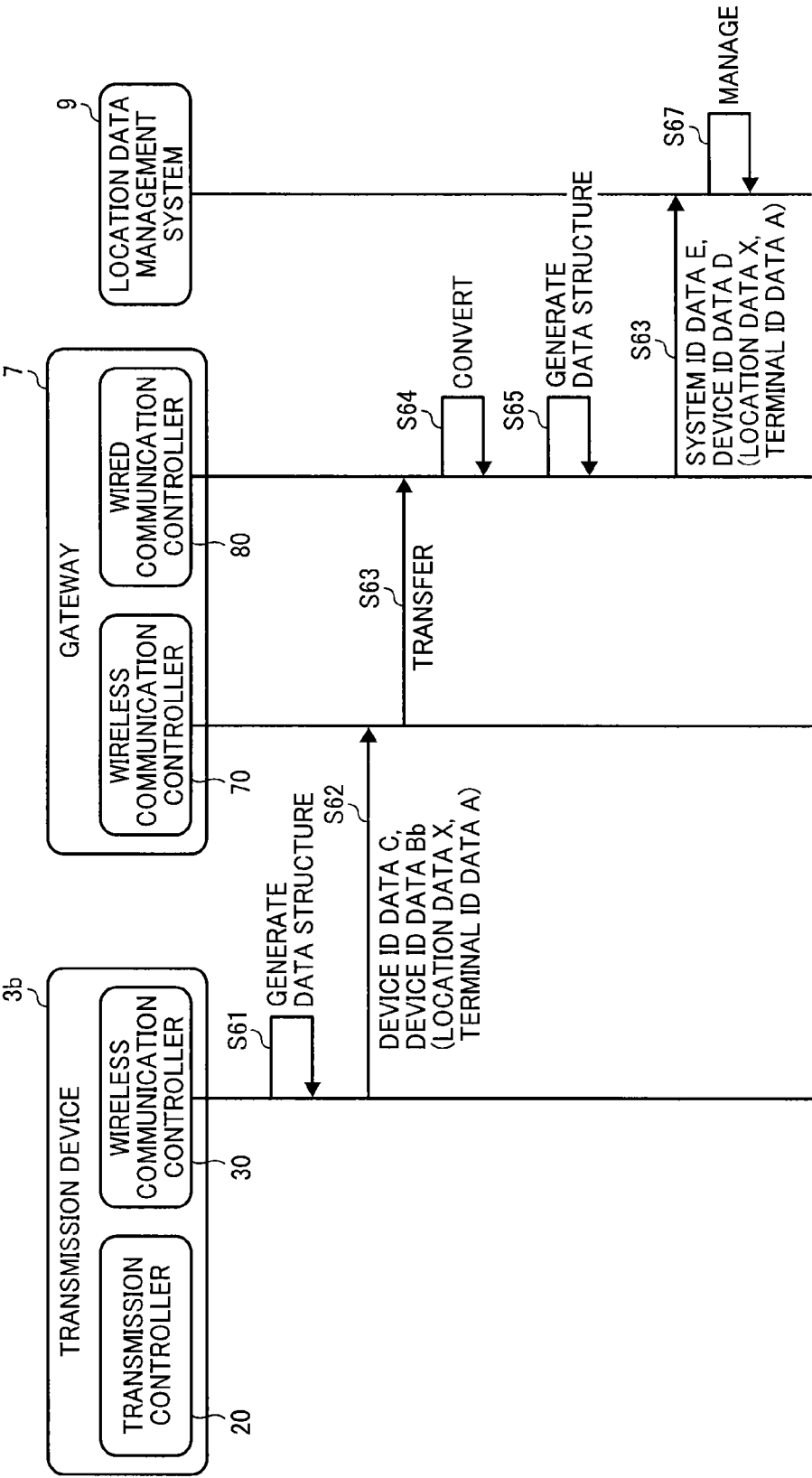


FIG. 24

SEARCH MENU

OWNER	DEVICE NAME	
SALES 1	PJ WX4310	<input type="checkbox"/>
	UCS P3000	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	⋮	<input type="checkbox"/>
	⋮	<input type="checkbox"/>
SALES 2	PJ WX3231N No.1	<input type="checkbox"/>
	PJ WX3231N No.2	<input type="checkbox"/>
	PJ WX3231N No.3	<input type="checkbox"/>

SEARCH

FIG. 25

SEARCH RESULT

BUILDING A,
FLOOR 4

UCS P3000
2011/12/12
13:30:03

BACK

1

**COMMUNICATION TERMINAL,
COMMUNICATION METHOD, AND
RECORDING MEDIUM STORING
COMMUNICATION TERMINAL CONTROL
PROGRAM**

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED
APPLICATIONS

This patent application is based on and claims priority pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §119 to Japanese Patent Application Nos. 2012-208665, filed on Sep. 21, 2012, and 2013-045488, filed on Mar. 7, 2013, in the Japan Patent Office, the entire disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference herein.

BACKGROUND

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention generally relates to a communication terminal, a communication method, and a communication terminal control program stored in a non-transitory recording medium, each of which is capable of receiving and transmitting location data from or to a transmission system.

2. Description of the Related Art

The location of a user, such as the location of a communication terminal operated by the user, may be determined using a global positioning system (GPS). In the GPS, about 30 GPS satellites that orbit around the earth respectively transmit radio frequency (RF) signals each indicating the signal transmission time. Each of the GPS receivers such as various communication terminals on the earth, receives the signal from the corresponding GPS satellite, and calculates a distance between the communication terminal and the GPS satellite based on the difference between the signal transmission time and the signal reception time. Each communication terminal usually performs this calculation at least for four GPS satellites to determine the location of the communication terminal on the earth.

As the GPS receiver becomes smaller in size and more energy efficient, the use of GPS increases. For example, various communication terminals, such as portable phones, are usually provided with the GPS receivers. However, the communication terminal is not able to receive the RF signal from the GPS satellite, if it is located indoors. In view of this, the indoor messaging system (IMES), which provides indoor positioning, has been proposed to realize seamless positioning environment.

SUMMARY

A communication terminal, a communication method, and a communication terminal control program stored in a non-transitory recording medium, each of which is capable of receiving location data indicating a location at which at least one transmission device of a transmission system is located, using a receiver. The receiver is activated so as to start receiving the location data, when a stop of a movement of the communication terminal is detected.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

A more complete appreciation of the disclosure and many of the attendant advantages and features thereof can be readily obtained and understood from the following detailed description with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein:

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FIG. 1 is a configuration of a location management system including a plurality of electrical devices and at least one managed device, according to an example embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is an illustration of an outer appearance of a LED lighting device functioning as the electrical device of FIG. 1, according to an example embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3 is an illustration of the managed device of FIG. 1 on which a communication terminal is provided, according to an example embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a schematic block diagram illustrating a hardware structure of a casing of a LED lighting device functioning as the electrical device of FIG. 1, according to an example embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 5 is a schematic block diagram illustrating a hardware structure of a LED lighting device functioning as the electrical device of FIG. 1, which includes a transmission device, according to an example embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 6 is an example table storing location data, which may be transmitted from the transmission device of the electrical device of FIG. 1;

FIG. 7 is a schematic block diagram illustrating a hardware structure of the communication terminal of the managed device of FIG. 1, according to an example embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 8 is an example data structure of location data;

FIG. 9 is an example data structure of data including the location data of FIG. 8;

FIG. 10 is a schematic block diagram illustrating a hardware structure of a portable phone functioning as the managed device of FIG. 1, according to an example embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 11 is a schematic block diagram illustrating a hardware structure of a gateway of FIG. 1;

FIG. 12 is a schematic block diagram illustrating a hardware structure of a location data management system of FIG. 1;

FIG. 13 is an example table storing data to be managed by the location data management system of FIG. 12;

FIG. 14 is a schematic block diagram illustrating functional structures of the transmission device and the communication terminal of the location management system of FIG. 1, according to an example embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 15 is a schematic block diagram illustrating a functional structure of a portable device or a personal computer, functioning as the managed device of FIG. 1, according to an example embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 16 is a schematic block diagram illustrating functional structures of the gateway of FIG. 11 and the location data management system of FIG. 12, according to an example embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 17 is a data sequence diagram illustrating operation of establishing a communication network between at least one transmission device and the gateway, according to an example embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 18 is a data sequence diagram illustrating operation of transmitting location data from a transmission system and receiving the location data at the communication terminal, according to an example embodiment of the present invention;

FIGS. 19A and 19B are a data sequence diagram illustrating operation of determining location data used by the communication terminal and a destination transmission device to

which the location data is transmitted, according to an example embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 20 is a flowchart illustrating operation of receiving location data and storing the location data, performed by the communication terminal, according to an example embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 21 is an illustration for explaining communication between the transmission system and the communication terminal;

FIG. 22 is a flowchart illustrating operation of determining the destination transmission device, performed by the communication terminal, according to an example embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 23 is a data sequence diagram illustrating operation of managing location data, using the location management system of FIG. 1, according to an example embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 24 is an illustration of an example screen, displayed by the location data management system; and

FIG. 25 is an illustration of an example screen, displayed by the location data management system.

The accompanying drawings are intended to depict example embodiments of the present invention and should not be interpreted to limit the scope thereof. The accompanying drawings are not to be considered as drawn to scale unless explicitly noted.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EXAMPLE EMBODIMENTS

The terminology used herein is for the purpose of describing particular embodiments only and is not intended to be limiting of the present invention. As used herein, the singular forms “a”, “an” and “the” are intended to include the plural forms as well, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. It will be further understood that the terms “includes” and/or “including”, when used in this specification, specify the presence of stated features, integers, steps, operations, elements, and/or components, but do not preclude the presence or addition of one or more other features, integers, steps, operations, elements, components, and/or groups thereof.

In describing example embodiments shown in the drawings, specific terminology is employed for the sake of clarity. However, the present disclosure is not intended to be limited to the specific terminology so selected and it is to be understood that each specific element includes all technical equivalents that operate in a similar manner.

In the following description, illustrative embodiments will be described with reference to acts and symbolic representations of operations (e.g., in the form of flowcharts) that may be implemented as program modules or functional processes including routines, programs, objects, components, data structures, etc., that perform particular tasks or implement particular abstract data types and may be implemented using existing hardware at existing network elements or control nodes. Such existing hardware may include one or more Central Processing Units (CPUs), digital signal processors (DSPs), application-specific-integrated-circuits, field programmable gate arrays (FPGAs) computers or the like. These terms in general may be referred to as processors.

Unless specifically stated otherwise, or as is apparent from the discussion, terms such as “processing” or “computing” or “calculating” or “determining” or “displaying” or the like, refer to the action and processes of a computer system, or similar electronic computing device, that manipulates and transforms data represented as physical, electronic quantities within the computer system’s registers and memories into

other data similarly represented as physical quantities within the computer system memories or registers or other such information storage, transmission or display devices.

Referring now to FIGS. 1 to 27, example embodiments of the present invention are explained. FIG. 1 illustrates a configuration of a location management system 1 according to an example embodiment of the present invention.

Referring to FIG. 1, the location management system 1 includes a plurality of transmission devices 3a, 3b, 3c, 3d, 3e, 3f, 3g, and 3h located on or near a ceiling β inside a building (“indoors α ”), a plurality of communication terminals 5a, 5b, 5c, 5d, 5e, 5f, 5g, and 5h located inside the building such as on or near a floor, and a location data management system 9.

The transmission devices 3a, 3b, 3c, 3d, 3e, 3f, 3g, and 3h are respectively stored with location data Xa, Xb, Xc, Xd, Xe, Xf, Xg, and Xh each indicating the location at which the transmission device 3 is located. For example, as described below referring to FIG. 8, the location data may be position data, which is used for indoor positioning. The transmission devices 3a, 3b, 3c, 3d, 3e, 3f, 3g, and 3h respectively transmit the location data Xa, Xb, Xc, Xd, Xe, Xf, Xg, and Xh toward the floor in the building. The transmission devices 3a, 3b, 3c, 3d, 3e, 3f, 3g, and 3h are respectively stored with device identification data (“device ID data”) Ba, Bb, Bc, Bd, Be, Bf, Bg, and Bh each identifying the corresponding transmission device. In this example, the transmission devices 3a, 3b, 3c, 3d, 3e, 3f, 3g, and 3h are respectively incorporated within or provided on the outer surfaces of the electrical devices 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2e, 2f, 2g, and 2h that are respectively fixed to the ceiling β .

The communication terminals 5a, 5b, 5c, 5d, 5e, 5f, 5g, and 5h are respectively stored with terminal identification data (“terminal ID data”) Aa, Ab, Ac, Ad, Ae, Af, Ag, and Ah each of which identifies the corresponding communication terminal.

For simplicity, the transmission devices 3a, 3b, 3c, 3d, 3e, 3f, 3g, and 3h are arbitrarily or collectively referred to as the transmission device 3. The communication terminals 5a, 5b, 5c, 5d, 5e, 5f, 5g, and 5h are arbitrarily or collectively referred to as the communication terminal 5. The location data Xa, Xb, Xc, Xd, Xe, Xf, Xg, and Xh are arbitrarily or collectively referred to as the location data X. The device ID data Ba, Bb, Bc, Bd, Be, Bf, Bg, and Bh are arbitrarily or collectively referred to as the device ID data B. One example of the device ID data B may be a media access control (MAC) address. The terminal ID data Aa, Ab, Ac, Ad, Ae, Af, Ag, and Ah are arbitrarily or collectively referred to as the terminal ID data A. One example of the terminal ID data A may be a MAC address. The electrical devices 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2e, 2f, 2g, and 2h are arbitrarily or collectively referred to as the electrical device 2.

The communication terminal 5, which receives the location data X from the transmission device 3, transmits the location data X and the terminal ID data A to the transmission device 3.

The electrical device 2 supplies electric power to the transmission device 3. In this example, the electrical device 2a is a lighting device with a fluorescent light emitting diode (LED). The electrical device 2b is a fan. The electrical device 2c is an access point for a wireless local area network (LAN). The electrical device 2d is a speaker. The electrical device 2e is an emergency lamp. The electrical device 2f is a fire or smoke detector. The electrical device 2g is a monitoring camera. The electrical device 2h is an air conditioner. As long as the electrical device 2 supplies electric power to the transmission device 3, any other desired electrical device may be provided with the transmission device 3. For example, the other type of

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lighting device such as a fluorescent lamp or an incandescent lamp may be used. In another example, a security sensor that detects human presence or activity may be used.

The communication terminals **5a**, **5b**, **5c**, **5d**, **5e** and **5f** are respectively attached to the outer surfaces of management target devices ("managed devices") **4a**, **4b**, **4c**, **4d**, **4e**, and **4f**. The managed device **4a** is a bag. The managed device **4b** is a table. The managed device **4c** is a projector. The managed device **4d** is a videoconference device. The managed device **4e** is a multifunctional printer (MFP). The managed device **4f** is a broom.

The managed device **4g** is a personal computer having the function of the communication terminal **5g**. The managed device **4h** is a portable phone, such as a smart phone, having the function of the communication terminal **5h**. In the following, the managed devices **4a**, **4b**, **4c**, **4d**, **4e**, **4f**, **4g**, and **4h** are arbitrarily or collectively referred to as the managed device **4**.

In alternative to the managed device **4** illustrated in FIG. 1, any desired device or object may be used as the managed device **4**. Examples of the managed device **4** include, but not limited to, a facsimile, a scanner, a printer, a copier, an electronic whiteboard, an air cleaner, a shredder, a bending machine, a watch, a camera, a game machine, a wheel chair, and a medical device such as an endoscope.

Example operation of managing location data using the location management system **1** is explained. In this example, the communication terminal **5** is capable of receiving a RF signal from the GPS satellite **999**, when the communication terminal **5** is located outdoors γ . As the communication terminal **5** is moved to the indoors α , or when the communication terminal **5** is located indoors α , the communication terminal **5** receives a wireless signal, such as a RF signal, from the transmission device **3** of the electrical device **2**, using the IMES. More specifically, the transmission device **3** transmits a signal, such as a RF signal having the same radio waveform as the signal transmitted from the GPS satellite **999**. The communication terminal **5** receives the RF signal transmitted from the transmission device **3**. Further, in this example, the RF signal includes location data X at which the transmission device **3** is located, in place of time data indicating the time. The communication terminal **5** receives the RF signal transmitted from the transmission device **3** to obtain the location data X. Accordingly, the communication terminal **5** does not have to perform calculation to obtain the location data X.

The communication terminal **5** further transmits the location data received from the transmission device **3** fixed onto the ceiling, and the terminal ID data B, to the location data management system **9**. More specifically, in this example, the communication terminal **5** is provided with a wireless communicator capable of communicating data by wireless communication, such as by wireless LAN. Using the wireless communicator, the communication terminal **5** transmits the location data and the terminal ID data B to the transmission device **3**. With the location data and the terminal ID data, the location data management system **9** is able to determine the location of the communication terminal **5**.

In one example, the transmission device **3a**, located on the ceiling α of the building, transmits the location data Xa indicating the location at which the transmission device **3a** is located, by wireless communication. Assuming that the communication terminal **5a** is moved to or located at a location where the signal from the transmission device **3a** can be received, the communication terminal **5a** receives the location data Xa. The communication terminal **5a** transmits the device ID data Aa for identifying the communication terminal **5a**, with the location data Xa, to the transmission device **3a**. More specifically, the communication terminal **5a** returns the

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location data Xa, received from the transmission device **3a**, back to the transmission device **3a**.

The transmission device **3a** receives the terminal ID data Aa and the location data Xa, from the communication terminal **5a**, for example, at a wireless communicator capable of communicating data by wireless communication. The transmission device **3a** transmits the terminal ID data Aa and the location data Xa to the gateway **7**, by wireless communication. The gateway **7** transmits the terminal ID data Aa and the location data Xa to the location data management system **9** via the LAN **8e**. Based on the location data Xa, which is associated with the terminal ID data Aa, the location data management system **9** is able to notify the user of the location at which the communication terminal **5a** is currently located.

This operation of transmitting the location data X with the terminal ID data Aa is repeated, as the communication terminal **5a** keeps moving. For example, as the communication terminal **5a** moves to a location where the signal from another transmission device **3** can be received, the communication terminal **5a** transmits the location data X received from that transmission device **3** with the terminal ID data Aa to the location management system **9**. The location data management system **9** manages the terminal ID data Aa and the location data X, by constantly updating the location data X that is stored in association with the terminal ID data Aa. With this data being managed, the location data management system **9** is able to provide information regarding the location of the communication terminal **5a** (managed device **4a**) indoors α , or information regarding a route of the communication terminal **5a** (managed device **4a**) indoors α .

While the location management system of FIG. 1 allows the user to constantly monitor the location of the communication terminal **5** (managed device **4**), this may require a large amount of electric power. For example, the wireless communicator in the communication terminal **5** tends to consume more electric power, than electric power being consumed by the GPS or IMES receiver at the transmission device **3**. There is a need for reducing electric power consumption, especially, at the communication terminal **5** such as the portable device.

As illustrated in FIG. 1, for the communication terminals **5g** and **5h**, when the communication terminal **5** is located outdoors γ , the communication terminal **5** receives a RF signal including time data, orbit data, etc. from the GPS satellite **999**, and calculates the location of the terminal **5** on the earth. Further, the communication terminals **5g** and **5h** use a mobile communication system such as 3G (third generation) or 4G (fourth generation) communication system to transmit the terminal ID data Ag and Ah and the location data Xg and Xh to the location data management system **9**. More specifically, the communication terminals **5g** and **5h** transmit data via a base station **8a**, a mobile communication network **8b**, a gateway **8c**, the Internet **8d**, and the LAN **8e**.

In this example, the base station **8a**, the mobile communication network **8b**, the gateway **8c**, the Internet **8d**, the LAN **8e**, and the gateway **7** together form a communication network **8**. In order to measure the latitude and the longitude of the managed device **4** (communication terminal **5**) on the earth, at least three GPS satellites are necessary. Further, in order to measure the altitude in addition to the latitude and the longitude, four GPS satellites are necessary. For simplicity, only one GPS satellite **999** is shown in FIG. 1.

Referring now to FIG. 2, an outer appearance of the electrical device **2a**, which is the fluorescent LED lighting device, is explained according to an example embodiment of the present invention. As illustrated in FIG. 2, the electrical device **2a** is a straight tube lamp, and includes a casing **120**

having a surface attached to the ceiling β and a LED lamp **130** that is housed in the casing **120**.

The casing **120** has a socket **121a** and a socket **121b** at the respective ends. The socket **121a** includes two power supply terminals **124a1** and **124a2**, each of which supplies electric power to the LED lamp **130** when the LED lamp **130** is housed in the casing **120**. The socket **121b** includes two power supply terminals **124b1** and **124b2**, each of which supplies electric power to the LED lamp **130** when the LED lamp **130** is housed in the casing **120**. With these sockets, the casing **120** supplies electric power from a power source **1000** (FIG. 4) to the LED lamp **130**.

The LED lamp **130** includes a translucent cover ("cover") **131**, caps **132a** and **132b** that are provided at the respective ends of the cover **131**, and the transmission device **3a** placed inside the cover **131**. The cover **131** may be made of, for example, resin material such as acrylic resin. The cover **131** covers a light source, such as a LED module provided inside.

The cap **132a** has cap pins **152a1** and **152a2**, which are respectively connected to the power supply terminals **124a1** and **124a2** of the socket **121a**. The cap **132b** has cap pins **152b1** and **152b2**, which are respectively connected to the power supply terminals **124b1** and **124b2** of the socket **121b**. As the LED lamp **130** is housed inside the casing **120**, electric power is supplied to each of the cap pins **152a1**, **152a2**, **152b1**, and **152b2**, via the power supply terminals **124a1**, **124a2**, **124b1**, and **124b2** of the casing **120**. The LED lamp **130** emits light outside through the cover **131**. The transmission device **3a** is operated with electric power supplied from the casing **120**.

Referring to FIG. 3, the communication terminal **5b** is provided on the upper surface of the managed device **4b**, which is the table. As illustrated in FIG. 3, the communication terminal **5b** is placed onto the upper surface of the managed device **4b**. For example, the communication terminal **5b** may be fixed onto the upper surface of the managed device **4b** by double-sided adhesive tape. Alternatively, the communication terminal **5b** may be simply placed onto the upper surface of the managed device **4b**.

Referring to FIGS. 4 and 5, a hardware structure of the electrical device **2a**, which is the LED lighting device, is explained according to an example embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 4 illustrates a hardware structure of the casing **120** of the LED lighting device **2a**. FIG. 5 illustrates a hardware structure of the fluorescent LED lamp **130** of the LED lighting device **2a**.

As illustrated in FIG. 4, the casing **120** mainly includes a stabilizer **122**, lead wires **123a** and **123b**, and the power supply terminals **124a1**, **124a2**, **124b1**, and **124b2**. The stabilizer **122** controls electric currents supplied from the outside power source, such as the power source **1000**. The stabilizer **122** and the power supply terminals **124a1**, **124a2**, **124b1**, and **124b2** are electrically connected with one another by the lead wires **123a** and **123b**. With the stabilizer **122**, electric power being supplied to each one of the power supply terminals **124a1**, **124a2**, **124b1**, and **124b2**, through the lead wires **123a** and **123b**, can be stabilized.

As illustrated in FIG. 5, the LED lamp **130** mainly includes a power supply controller ("power controller") **140**, lead wires **151a** and **151b**, the cap pins **152a1**, **152a2**, **152b1**, **152b2**, lead wires **153**, **154**, and **155**, a LED **160**, and the transmission device **3a**. The power supply controller **140** controls electric currents supplied from the power source **1000**, and mainly includes an electric current monitor circuit **141** and a smoothing circuit **142**. The electric current monitor circuit **141**, which is input with electric currents from the power source **1000**, rectifies the electric currents. The

smoothing circuit **152** smoothes the rectified electric currents, and supplies each one of the cap pins **152a1**, **152a2**, **152b1**, and **152b2** with the smoothened electric currents via the lead wires **151a** and **151b**.

The power supply controller **140** and the cap pins **152a1**, **152a2**, **152b1**, and **152b2** are electrically connected via the lead wires **151a** and **151b**. The power supply controller **140** and the transmission device **3a** are electrically connected through the lead wire **154**. The LED **160** includes a plurality of LEDs, however, only one LED **160** is shown in FIG. 5 for the descriptive purposes. Except for the transmission device **3a**, the LED lamp **130** of FIG. 5 has a structure substantially similar to that of the general-purpose LED lamp. In other words, in one example, the transmission device **3a** may be previously incorporated in the LED lamp **130**, during the manufacturing process. Alternatively, the transmission device **3a** may be installed onto the general-purpose LED lamp, to cause the general-purpose LED lamp to function as the LED lamp **130**.

Still referring to FIG. 5, a structure of the transmission device **3a** is explained according to an example embodiment of the present invention. The transmission device **3a** includes a voltage converter **100**, a lead wire **155**, a controller **11**, a location data transmitter **12**, and a wireless communicator **13**. The voltage converter **100** is electrically connected to the controller **11**, the location data transmitter **12**, and the wireless communicator **13**, via the lead wire **155**.

The voltage converter **100** converts the electric voltage supplied from the power supply controller **140** to a drive voltage used for driving the transmission device **3a**, and provides the drive voltage respectively to the controller **11**, the location data transmitter **12**, and the wireless communicator **13**. More specifically, the drive voltage becomes a drive force of the transmission device **3a**.

The controller **11** includes a central processing unit (CPU) **101** that controls entire operation of the controller **11**, a read only memory (ROM) **102** that stores the basic input/output program, a random access memory (RAM) **103** that functions as a work memory area for the CPU **101**, an interface **108a** that transmits or receives signals with the location data transmitter **12**, and an interface **108b** that transmits or receives signals with the wireless communicator **13**, which are electrically connected through a bus line **109** such as an address bus or a data bus.

The location data transmitter **12** includes a CPU **201** that controls entire operation of the location data transmitter **12**, a ROM **202** that stores the basic input/output program and the location data Xa, a communication circuit **204** that transmits a signal including the location data Xa via an antenna **204a**, and an interface (I/F) **208** that transmits or receives signals with the controller **11**, which are electrically connected through a bus line **209** such as an address bus or a data bus.

In this example, the communication circuit **204** transmits the signal including the location data Xa via the antenna **204a**, using the IMES, which is one example technology used for detecting the location of a target object indoors. In FIG. 1, the dashed line represents a range in which the location data X can be reached, that is, a range in which the location data X transmitted from the transmission device **3** can be received. In this example, the data transmission configuration of the transmission device **3** is determined, such that, in case the ceiling height of the room (indoors α) is about 3 meters, the radius of the virtual circle, represented by the dashed line on the floor, is about 5 meters. The virtual circle represents the range in which the location data X can be reached. The radius of the virtual circle may be made smaller or larger than 5 meters, depending on the data transmission configuration of the trans-

mission device **3**. For example, the data transmission configuration of the transmission device **3** may be previously set by a manufacturer, a provider of the location management system, or a user of the location management system.

The location data *Xa* indicates the location at which the electrical device **2a**, which is implemented as the fluorescent LED lighting device, is located. As illustrated in FIG. 6, the location data *X* includes a plurality of items such as the floor, latitude, longitude, and building number. The table of FIG. 6 illustrates one example data structure of the location data *X*. The floor number ("floor") indicates the floor of the building at which the electric device **2a** is located. The latitude and the longitude respectively indicate the latitude and the longitude of the location at which the electric device **2a** is located. The building number indicates the number of the building at which the electrical device **2a** is located. Referring to FIG. 6, the electrical device **2a** is located at the 16th floor of the building "C", at the north latitude of 35.459555 degrees and the east longitude of 139.387110 degrees. The latitude may be expressed in terms of the south latitude. The longitude may be expressed in terms of the west longitude.

Referring back to FIG. 5, the wireless communicator **13** includes a CPU **301** that controls entire operation of the wireless communicator **13**, a ROM **302** that stores the basic input/output program and the device ID data *Ba*, a RAM **303** functioning as a work area for the CPU **301**, a communication circuit **304** that transmits a signal including the location data *Xa* and the terminal ID data *A* via an antenna **304a**, which are received from the communication terminal **5**, to a gateway **7** via an antenna **304a**, an interface (I/F) **308** that transmits or receives signals with the controller **11**, which are electrically connected through a bus line **309** such as an address bus or a data bus.

The wireless communicator **13** transmits or receives data in the 920 MHz band. The 920 MHz band is highly reliable as radio waves transmitted from the transmitter **3a** can be reached at the gateway **7**, even when an object, such as the column or the wall, is present between the transmitter **3a** and the gateway **7**.

The communication circuit **304** transmits or receives data via the antenna **304a**, using at least the physical layer standard, of the IEEE802.15.4 standard architecture model. In such case, a MAC address may be used as the device ID data *B* for identifying the transmission device **3** (or the wireless communicator **13** in the transmission device **3**).

Alternatively, ZigBee (Registered Trademark) standard, based on the physical layer and the MAC layer of the IEEE802.15.4 standard architecture model, may be used. In such case, depending on a region at which the transmission device **3** is provided such as Japan, U.S., and Europe, the transmission device **3** is capable of transmitting data to the gateway **7** via the other transmission device **3**, which may be adjacent to the transmission device **3**, using the 800 MHz, 900 MHz, or 2.4 GHz band. With the multi-hop communication in which data is transmitted via the other transmission device **3**, the wireless communicator **13** of the transmission device **3** only needs to transmit data to the adjacent transmission device **3**, which is closely located. While this may require time for routing, electric power for driving the transmission device **3** can be saved.

The location data *Xa* may be stored in a storage area **29** (FIG. 14) of the transmission device **3a**, for example, by a manufacturer of the transmission device **3a** before the transmission device **3a** is shipped. Alternatively, the location data *Xa* may be stored in the storage area **29** of the transmission device **3a**, for example, by a user who installs the electrical device **2a** onto the ceiling β , after the transmission device **3a**

is shipped and before the electrical device **2a** is installed onto the ceiling β . Alternatively, the communication circuit **304** of the wireless communicator **13** may receive the location data *Xa* from an external device such as the location data management system **9** via the gateway **7** by wireless communication. The controller **11** may store the location data *Xa*, which is received, in the ROM **202** of the location data transmitter **12**.

Referring now to FIG. 7, a hardware structure of the communication terminal **5** is explained according to an example embodiment of the present invention. As illustrated in FIG. 7, the communication terminal **5** includes a controller **14** and a wireless communicator **15**.

The controller **14** includes a CPU **401** that controls entire operation of the controller **14**, a ROM **402** that stores the basic input/output program, a RAM **403** that functions as a work area for the CPU **401**, a communication circuit **404** that receives the signal including the location data *X* via an antenna **404a**, an acceleration sensor **405** that detects acceleration of the communication terminal **5**, and an interface (I/F) **408** that transmits or receives signals with the wireless communicator **15**, which are electrically connected through a bus line **409** such as an address bus or a data bus. The controller **14** is further provided with a button battery **406**, which drives the controller **14**. In this example, it is assumed that the button battery **406** is used. Alternatively, any other desired type of battery may be used, such as any standard cell battery including an AA battery, an AAA battery, etc., or a dedicated battery for the communication terminal **5**.

The communication circuit **404** receives the location data *X* at the antenna **404a**, which is transmitted from the transmission device **3** using the IMES. The controller **14** supplies electric power from the battery **406** to the wireless communicator **15** through a connector **409a**. The controller **14** transmits or receives data such as signals to or from the wireless communicator **15**, through the I/F **408** and the connector **409b**.

The acceleration sensor **405** detects the change in acceleration of the communication terminal **5**. The change in acceleration may be detected, for example, when the movement of the communication terminal **5** starts, or when the movement of the communication terminal **5** is stopped. The movement of the communication terminal **5** includes inclination of the communication terminal **5**, even through the location of the communication terminal **5** does not change. In this example, the CPU **401** stops receiving or transmitting the location data *X*, when the acceleration sensor **405** detects that the communication terminal **5** stays at the same location or position. In such case, when the acceleration sensor **405** detects the change in acceleration of the communication terminal **5**, the acceleration sensor **405** transmits an activation signal to the CPU **401** to cause the CPU **401** to start operation of receiving or transmitting the location data *X*. The CPU **401**, which receives the activation signal, sends an activation signal to the communication circuit **404** to activate the communication circuit **404** to transmit or receive the location data *X*. Once activated, the communication circuit **404** of the communication terminal **5** starts receiving the location data *X* via the antenna **404a**, from the transmission device **3** that sends the location data *X*.

The wireless communicator **15** is substantially similar in structure to the wireless communicator **13** of the transmission device **3** (FIG. 5). The wireless communicator **15** transmits or receives data with the wireless communicator **13** of the transmission device **3**, using the same band being used by the wireless communicator **13**. As illustrated in FIG. 7, the wireless communicator **15** includes a CPU **501** that controls entire operation of the wireless communicator **15**, a ROM **502** that

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stores the basic input/output program and the terminal ID data A, a RAM 503 that functions as a work area for the CPU 501, a communication circuit 504 that transmits the location data X and the terminal ID data A via the antenna 504a, and an interface (I/F) 508 that transmits or receives signals with the controller 14, which are electrically connected through a bus line 509 such as an address bus or a data bus. The wireless communicator 15 may use the ZigBee standard.

The communication circuit 504 obtains the location data X received from the transmission device 3, which is stored in the RAM 403 of the controller 14, through the connector 409b according to an instruction received from the CPU 501. The communication circuit 504 reads out the terminal ID data A stored in the ROM 502, and sends the read terminal ID data A with the location data X to the transmission device 3 through the antenna 504a.

The location data X, which is transmitted from the communication circuit 504, may have a data structure as illustrated in FIG. 8. Referring to FIG. 8, the floor field, the latitude field, the longitude field, and the building number field are respectively expressed with 9-bit data, 21-bit data, 21-bit data, and 8-bit data. The description format of each field is in compliance with the IMES. The location data X is transmitted with the other data items as specified by the communication protocol, such as a header and checksum data. Of these items, information regarding a destination, a sender, and the contents of data such as the location data X are transmitted as illustrated in FIG. 9. FIG. 9 illustrates a data structure of data including the location data X.

Referring now to FIG. 10, a hardware structure of the managed device 4h (the communication terminal 5h), which is implemented as the portable phone, is explained according to an example embodiment of the present invention.

As illustrated in FIG. 10, the managed device 4h (the communication terminal 5h) includes a CPU 601 that controls entire operation of the communication terminal 5h, a ROM that stores the basic input/output program, a RAM 603 that functions as a work area for the CPU 601, an electrically erasable and programmable ROM (EEPROM) 604, a complementary metal oxide semiconductor (CMOS) sensor 605 that captures an image of an object under control of the CPU 601, an acceleration/orientation sensor 606 including various sensors such as an electromagnetic compass for detecting geomagnetism, gyrocompass, or acceleration sensor, and a medium drive 608 that controls reading or writing of data with respect to a recording medium 607 such as a flash memory. The recording medium 608 may be freely attached to or removed from the communication terminal 5h. When attached, data may be read out from or data may be written onto the recording medium 608 under control of the medium drive 608.

The EEPROM 604 stores therein the operating system (OS) executed by the CPU 601, various other programs, or various data. The CMOS sensor 605 is a charge coupled device that converts an optical image of an object into electric image data. As long as the object image can be captured, any desired sensor such as a charged coupled device (CCD) may be used.

The managed device 4h (the communication terminal 5h) further includes a sound input 611 that converts sounds to a sound signal, a sound output 612 that converts the sound signal to sounds, an antenna 613a, a communicator 613 that communicates with the base station 8a using a wireless communication (RF) signal via the antenna 613a, a GPS receiver 614 that receives a GPS signal from the GPS satellite 999, a display 615 that displays an image of an object or various icons such as a liquid crystal display or an organic EL, and a

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touch panel 616, which are electrically connected through a bus line 610 such as an address bus or a data bus. The touch panel 616 may be of a pressure-sensitive type or an electrostatic type, and provided on the display 615. The touch panel 616 detects the position on the display 615, which is touched with a finger of the user or a touch pen.

The managed device 4h (communication terminal 5h) further includes a dedicated battery 617, which drives the managed device 4h (communication terminal 5h). The sound input 611 includes a microphone that inputs sounds. The sound output 612 includes a speaker that outputs the sounds.

The GPS receiver 614 of the managed device 4h (communication terminal 5h) is substantially similar in function and operation to a GPS receiver that may be provided in the general-purpose portable phone, except for some differences. The differences include the program, such as firmware, stored in the ROM 602, which may be modified such that the communication terminal 5h is able to seamlessly receive data from the transmission device 3 indoors α or from the GPS satellite 999 outdoors γ , when the function of receiving is activated. The acceleration/orientation sensor 606 at least performs operations, which are performed by the acceleration sensor 405 of FIG. 7 to detect acceleration of the communication terminal 5h.

The managed device 4g (the communication terminal 5g), which is a personal computer, has a hardware structure that is substantially similar to that of the location data management system 9 of FIG. 12, except for some differences. The differences include connection of a GPS antenna. In case of the managed device 4g implemented as the personal computer, the GPS antenna is connected to an outside device I/F 916 of FIG. 12. In one example, the outside I/F 916 may be a USB connector. If the personal computer is already provided with the GPS antenna, the GPS antenna does not have to be connected to the outside device I/F 916.

Referring to FIG. 11, a hardware structure of the gateway 7 is explained according to an example embodiment of the present invention. As illustrated in FIG. 11, the gateway 7 includes a wireless communicator 17 and a wired communicator 18.

The wireless communicator 17 has a structure that is substantially similar to that of the wireless communicator 13 of the transmission device 3 (FIG. 5). The wireless communicator 17 transmits or receives data with the wireless communicator 13 of the transmission device 3, using the same band used by the wireless communicator 13. As illustrated in FIG. 11, the wireless communicator 17 includes a CPU 701 that controls entire operation of the wireless communicator 17, a ROM 702 that stores the basic input/output program and device ID data C, a RAM 703 that functions as a work area for the CPU 701, a communication circuit 704 that transmits the location data X via an antenna 704a, and an I/F 708 that transmits or receives signals with the wired communicator 18, which are electrically connected through a bus line 709 such as an address bus or a data bus. The wireless communicator 17 transmits or receives signals to or from the wired communicator 18 through the I/F 708 and a connector 709a.

The wireless communicator 17 may use the ZigBee standard to communicate. The device ID data C is identification information for identifying the gateway 7, that is, the wireless communicator 17. The device ID data C may be a MAC address, for example.

As illustrated in FIG. 11, the wired communicator 18 includes a CPU 801 that controls entire operation of the wired communicator 18, a ROM 802 that stores the basic input/output program and device ID data D, a RAM 803 that functions as a work area for the CPU 801, an Ethernet controller

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805, an I/F **808a** that transmits or receives signals with the wireless communicator **17**, and an I/F **808b** that transmits or receives data (signal) with the LAN **8e** via a cable **809**, which are electrically connected through a bus line **809** such as an address bus or a data bus.

The CPU **801** and the Ethernet controller **805** cooperatively operate to convert a communication protocol in compliance with the IEEE802.15.4 standard, to a communication protocol in compliance with the IEEE802.3 standard. With this conversion, various data transmitted from the transmission device **3** can be communicated in the form of a packet based on the Ethernet (Registered Trademark).

The device ID data D is identification information for identifying the gateway **7**, that is, the wired communicator **18**. The device ID data D may be, for example, the Internet Protocol (IP) address. The ROM **802** may further store the MAC address.

Referring to FIG. **12**, a hardware structure of the location data management system **9** is explained according to an example embodiment of the present invention.

The location data management system **9** is implemented by a computer, such as a personal computer. The location data management system **9** includes a CPU **901**, a ROM **902**, a RAM **903**, a hard disk (HD) **904**, a hard disk drive (HDD) **905**, a medium drive **907**, a display **908**, a network I/F **908**, a keyboard **911**, a mouse **912**, a CD-ROM drive **914**, a communication circuit **915**, and an outside device I/F **916**, which are electrically connected through a bus line **910** such as an address bus or a data bus.

The CPU **901** controls entire operation of the location data management system **9**. The ROM **902** stores a program used for driving the CPU **901** such as an initial program leader (IPL). The RAM **903** functions as a work area for the CPU **901**. The HD **904** stores various data such as a location management program and system ID data E. The HDD **905** writes onto or reads from the HD **904** under control of the CPU **901**. The medium drive **907** controls reading or writing data with a recording medium **906** such as a flash memory. The display **908** displays various data such as a cursor, menu, window, character, or image. The network I/F **908** communicates data through the communication network **8**. The keyboard **911** is provided with a plurality of keys, such as the keys for inputting characters, numerals, or various instructions. The mouse **912** allows the user to select or execute various instructions, select a target for processing, or move the cursor. The CD-ROM drive **914** controls reading or writing of various data with a compact disc read only memory (CD-ROM) **913**, which is one example of a removable recording medium. The communication circuit **915** controls wireless communication via an antenna **915a**. The outside device I/F **916** allows connection with the outside device.

The system ID data E is identification information that uniquely identifies the location data management system **9**. The system ID data E may include an IP address, for example. The ROM **902** may further store the MAC address assigned to the location data management system **9**.

The HD **904** stores data being managed ("management data F") as illustrated in FIG. **13**, and layout data G indicating the layout of a floor as described below referring to FIG. **25**. FIG. **13** is an example data structure of management data, managed by the location data management system **9**.

Referring to FIG. **13**, the management data F includes terminal ID data A, device name, owner name (administrator name), the location data X such as the latitude, longitude, floor, and building number, and the received date/time, which are associated with one another.

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The terminal ID data A is identification information that identifies the communication terminal **5**. The device name is a name of the managed device **4** or a name of the communication terminal **5**. The owner name (administrator name) is a name of an owner, administrator, or user of the communication terminal **5**. The location data X includes various information as illustrated in FIG. **6**. The received date/time indicates the date/time at which the location data management system **9** receives the location data X from the gateway **7**.

The terminal ID data A, the device name, and the owner name (administrator name) are stored in association with one another, under control of the location data management system **9**. When the location data management system **9** receives the location data X and the terminal ID data A from the gateway **7**, the location data management system **9** identifies a record for the terminal ID data A of the management data F and enters the location data X and the received date/time in the record for the terminal ID data A.

When the location data management system **9**, which manages the location data X and the received date/time, receives additional location data X and additional terminal ID data A from the gateway **7**, the location data management system **9** overwrites the stored location data X and received date/time, with the newly received location data X and the received date/time at which the additional location data X is received.

Alternatively, the location data management system **9** may write the newly received location data X and received date/time, by adding a new record for the terminal ID data A, without overwriting the stored location data X and received date/time.

Referring now to FIGS. **14** to **16**, a functional structure of the location management system **1** is explained according to an example embodiment of the present invention. More specifically, in this example, the operation or functions that are performed by the location management system **1**, which include the operations or functions performed by the units shown in FIGS. **14**, **15**, and **16**, are performed in relation to one or more hardware devices of the transmission device **3** of FIG. **5**, the communication terminal **5** of FIG. **7**, the gateway **7** of FIG. **11**, and the location data management system **9** of FIG. **12**.

Referring to FIG. **14**, the functional structures of the transmission device **3** and the communication terminal **5** are explained. The transmission device **3** includes a converter **10**, a transmission controller **20**, and a wireless communication controller **30**, each of which is a functional module or unit of the transmission device **3**. The converter **10** corresponds to the function provided by the voltage converter **100** of FIG. **5**.

The transmission controller **20** corresponds to the function provided by the controller **11** that operates with the location data transmitter **12** of FIG. **5**. The wireless communication controller **30** corresponds to the function provided by the controller **11** that operates with the wireless communicator **13** of FIG. **5**.

The transmission controller **20** is provided with the storage area **29**, which may be implemented by a memory such as the ROM **202** illustrated in FIG. **5**. The storage area **29** stores therein the location data X, as described above. The transmission controller **20** includes a transmitter **21**, a communicator **27**, and a memory control **28** having the function of writing or reading data.

The transmitter **21** is implemented by operations performed by the CPU **201** and the communication circuit **204** of FIG. **5**, and transmits the location data X in a transmission range.

The communicator **27** is implemented by operations performed by the CPUs **101** and **201** of FIG. **5**, the I/F **108a** and

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208, and the bus 109a and 209. The communicator 27 controls communication of data (signals) with the wireless communication controller 30.

The memory control 28, which may be implanted by operations performed by the CPUs 101 and 201 of FIG. 5, stores various data in the storage area 29 or read various data from the storage area 29. The memory control 28 writes or reads data such as the location data X with respect to the storage area 29.

The wireless communication controller 30 includes a storage area 39, which may be implemented by a memory such as the ROM 302 of FIG. 5. The storage area 39 stores therein the device ID data B.

The data transmitter/receiver 31, which may be implemented by operations performed by the CPU 301 and the communication circuit 304 of FIG. 5, transmits or receives various data with the communication terminal 5 or the gateway 7, by wireless communication.

The communicator 37, which may be implemented by operations performed by the CPUs 101 and 301, the I/F 108b and 308, or the bus 109b and 309, communicates data such as signals with the transmission controller 20.

The memory control 38 stores various data in the storage area 39, or reads out various data from the storage area 39.

Still referring to FIG. 14, a functional structure of the communication terminal 5 is explained according to an example embodiment of the present invention.

The communication terminal 5 includes a receiver controller 40 and a wireless communication controller 50, each of which is a functional module or unit of the communication terminal 5.

The receiver controller 40 includes a storage area 49, which may be implemented by a memory such as the RAM 403 of FIG. 7. The storage area 49 may store the location data X transmitted from the transmission device 3. The receiver controller 40 further includes a receiver 41, a detector 42, a determiner 43, a measuring device 44, a communicator 47, and a memory control 48.

The receiver 41, which may be implemented by operations performed by the CPU 401 and the communication circuit 404, receives the location data X transmitted from the transmission device 3. The receiver 41 may switch its operation state, for example, between the state at which the location data X can be received, and the state at which the location data X cannot be received.

The detector 42, which may be implemented by operations performed by the CPU 401 and the acceleration sensor 405 of FIG. 7, detects the movement of the communication terminal 5 including the inclination of the communication terminal 5. When the movement is detected, the detector 42 causes the receiver 41 to start operation of receiving data. The detector 42 may be implemented by a motion sensor using inertia force or magnetic force, in alternative to the acceleration sensor 405.

The determiner 43, which may be implemented by operations performed by the CPU 401 of FIG. 7, determines whether the receiver 41 receives at least one item of location data X. The determiner 41 may further determine whether a plurality of items of location data X is received respectively from the plurality of transmission devices 3 at the receiver 41. In such case, the location data X transmitted from the same transmission device 3 may be treated as one item of location data, even through such data is received more than once during a predetermined time period.

The measuring device 44, which may be implemented by operations performed by the CPU 201 of FIG. 7, measures the signal intensity of the location data X, for each item of loca-

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tion data X, when the determiner 43 determines that the plurality of items of location data X is received respectively from the transmission devices 3.

The communicator 47, which may be implemented by operations performed by the CPU 401, the I/F 408, and the bus 409 (FIG. 7), communicates data such as signals to the wireless communication controller 50.

The memory control 48, which may be implemented by operations performed by the CPU 401, stores various data in the storage area 49, or reads out various data from the storage area 49. For example, the memory control 48 stores the location data X in, or reads out the location data X from, the storage area 49.

The wireless communication controller 50 includes a storage area 59, which may be implemented by a memory such as the ROM 502 of FIG. 5. The storage area 59 stores therein the terminal ID data A. The wireless communication controller 50 further includes a data transmitter/receiver 51, a determiner 53, a measuring device 54, a communicator 57, and a memory control 58.

The data transmitter/receiver 51, which may be implemented by operations performed by the CPU 501 and the communication circuit 504 of FIG. 7, transmits or receives various data to or from the transmission device 3 by wireless communication.

The determiner 53, which may be implemented by operations performed by the CPU 501 of FIG. 7, determines whether the receiver 51 receives at least one item of device ID data B. The determiner 53 further determines whether the receiver 51 receives a plurality of items of device ID data B, respectively from the plurality of transmission devices 3. In such case, the device ID data B transmitted from the same transmission device 3 may be treated as one item of device ID data, even through such data is received more than once during a predetermined time period.

The measuring device 54, which may be implemented by operations performed by the CPU 501 of FIG. 7, measures the signal intensity of the device ID data B, for each item of the device ID data B, when the determiner 53 determines that the plurality of items of device ID data B is received respectively from the transmission devices 3.

The communicator 57, which may be implemented by operations performed by the CPU 501, the I/F 508, and the bus 509, communicates data such as signals with the receiver controller 40.

The memory control 58, which may be implemented by operations performed by the CPU 501 of FIG. 7, stores various data in the storage area 59, or reads out various data from the storage area 59. For example, the memory control 58 stores the terminal ID data A, in, or reads out the terminal ID data A from the storage area 59.

Referring now to FIG. 15, a functional structure of the managed device 4 is explained according to an example embodiment of the present invention, when the managed device 4 is implemented as a portable phone (such as the managed device 4h) or a personal computer (such as the managed device 4g).

Referring to FIG. 15, the managed device 4 (4g, 4h) includes a receiver 61, a detector 62, a determiner 63, a measuring device 64, a data transmitter/receiver 65, a determiner 66, a measuring device 67, a memory control 68, and a storage area 69.

In one example, the managed device 4 is implemented as the portable device 4h having a hardware structure as illustrated in FIG. 10. In such case, the storage area 69 is implemented by the EEPROM 604 of FIG. 10.

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The receiver 61, which may be implemented by operations performed by the CPU 601 and the GPS receiver 614 of FIG. 10, performs the functions that are substantially similar to the functions performed by the receiver 41 of FIG. 14.

The detector 62, which may be implemented by operations performed by the CPU 610 and the acceleration/orientation sensor 606 of FIG. 10, performs the functions that are substantially similar to the functions performed by the detector 42 of FIG. 14.

The determiner 63, which may be implemented by operations performed by the CPU 601 of FIG. 10, performs the functions that are substantially similar to the functions performed by the determiner 43 of FIG. 14.

The measuring device 64, which may be implemented by operations performed by the CPU 601 of FIG. 10, performs the functions that are substantially similar to the functions performed by the measuring device 44 of FIG. 14.

The data transmitter/receiver 65, which may be implemented by operations performed by the CPU 601 and the communicator 613 of FIG. 10, performs the functions that are substantially similar to the functions performed by the data transmitter/receiver 51 of FIG. 14.

The determiner 66, which may be implemented by operations performed by the CPU 601 of FIG. 10, performs the functions that are substantially similar to the functions performed by the determiner 53 of FIG. 14.

The measuring device 67, which may be implemented by operations performed by the CPU 601 of FIG. 10, performs the functions that are substantially similar to the functions performed by the measuring device 54 of FIG. 14.

The memory control 68, which may be implemented by operations performed by the CPU 601 of FIG. 10, performs the functions that are substantially similar to the functions performed by the memory control 48 or the memory control 58 of FIG. 14.

In one example, the managed device 4 is implemented as the personal computer 4g having a hardware structure as illustrated in FIG. 12. In such case, the storage area 69 is implemented by a memory such as the RAM 903 or the HD 904 of FIG. 12.

The receiver 61, which may be implemented by operations performed by the CPU 901 and the GPS antenna connected to the outside device I/F 916 of FIG. 12, performs the functions that are substantially similar to the functions performed by the receiver 41 of FIG. 14.

The detector 62, which may be implemented by operations performed by the CPU 901 and the acceleration sensor connected to the outside device I/F 916 of FIG. 12, performs the functions that are substantially similar to the functions performed by the detector 42 of FIG. 14.

The determiner 63, which may be implemented by operations performed by the CPU 901 of FIG. 12, performs the functions that are substantially similar to the functions performed by the determiner 43 of FIG. 14.

The measuring device 64, which may be implemented by operations performed by the CPU 901 of FIG. 12, performs the functions that are substantially similar to the functions performed by the measuring device 44 of FIG. 14.

The data transmitter/receiver 65, which may be implemented by operations performed by the CPU 901 and the communication circuit 915 of FIG. 12, performs the functions that are substantially similar to the functions performed by the data transmitter/receiver 51 of FIG. 14.

The determiner 66, which may be implemented by operations performed by the CPU 901 of FIG. 12, performs the functions that are substantially similar to the functions performed by the determiner 53 of FIG. 14.

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The measuring device 67, which may be implemented by operations performed by the CPU 901 of FIG. 12, performs the functions that are substantially similar to the functions performed by the measuring device 54 of FIG. 14.

The memory control 68, which may be implemented by operations performed by the CPU 901 of FIG. 12, performs the functions that are substantially similar to the functions performed by the memory control 48 or the memory control 58 of FIG. 14.

FIG. 16 illustrates functional structures of the gateway 7 and the location data management system 9 of FIG. 1.

Referring now to FIG. 16, a functional structure of the gateway 7 is explained according to an example embodiment of the present invention. The gateway 7 includes a wireless communication controller 70 and a wired communication controller 80, each of which is a functional module or unit of the gateway 7.

The wireless communication controller 70, which corresponds to the functions performed by the wireless communicator 17 of FIG. 11, provides the functions that are substantially similar to the functions performed by the wireless communication controller 30 of the transmission device 3 of FIG. 14.

More specifically, the wireless communication controller 70 includes a storage area 79, which is implemented by a memory such as the ROM 702 of FIG. 11. The storage area 79 stores therein the device ID data C. The wireless communication controller 70 includes a data transmitter/receiver 71, a communicator 77, and a memory control 78.

The data transmitter/receiver 71, which corresponds to operations performed by the CPU 701 and the communication circuit 704, transmits or receives various data with the transmission device 3 by wireless communication.

The communicator 77, which may be implemented by operations performed by the CPU 701, the I/F 708, and the bus 709, communicates data (signals) with the wired communication controller 80.

The memory control 78, which may correspond to operations performed by the CPU 701, stores various data in the storage area 79, or reads out various data from the storage area 79.

The wired communication controller 80 corresponds to the operations performed by the wired communicator 18 of FIG. 11. The wired communication controller 80 includes a storage area 89, which may be implemented by a memory such as the RAM 803 of FIG. 11. The storage area 89 stores therein the device ID data D. The wired communication controller 80 includes a data transmitter/receiver 81, a converter 82, a communicator 87, and a memory control 88.

The data transmitter/receiver 81, which may be implemented by operations performed by the CPU 801 and the I/F 808b, transmits or receives various data with the location data management system 9 by wired communication.

The converter 82, which may be implemented by operations performed by the CPU 801 and the Ethernet controller 805 of FIG. 11, converts various data, received from the transmission device 3, to have a communication protocol compatible with the Ethernet. With this conversion, data can be transmitted in a packet in compliance with the Ethernet.

The communicator 87, which may be implemented by operations performed by the CPU 801, the I/F 808a, and the bus 809, communicates data (signals) with the wireless communication controller 70.

The memory control 88, which may be implemented by operations performed by the CPU 801, stores various data in the storage area 89, or reads out various data from the storage area 89.

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Still referring to FIG. 16, a functional structure of the location data management system 9 is explained according to an example embodiment of the present invention.

The location data management system 9 includes a storage area 99, which may be implemented by a memory such as the RAM 903 and the HDD 904 of FIG. 12. The storage area 99 stores therein the system ID data E, the management data F, and the layout data G. The location data management system 9 includes a data transmitter/receiver 91, an operation input 92, a search device 93, a display control 94, and a memory control 98.

The data transmitter/receiver 91, which may be implemented by operations performed by the CPU 901, the network I/F 909, and the communication circuit 915 of FIG. 12, transmits or receives various data with the gateway 7 by wired communication or wireless communication. The data transmitter/receiver 91 transmits or receives various data to or from the communication terminal 5h outdoors γ via the communication network 8.

The operation input 92, which may be implemented by operations performed by the CPU 901, the keyboard 911, or the mouse 912, receives selection or input from a user such as an administrator.

The search device 93, which may be implemented by operations performed by the CPU 901, searches through the management data F stored in the storage area 99 via the memory control 98, using a search request received from the operation input 92, to output a search result.

The display control 94, which may be implemented by operations performed by the CPU 901, controls display of various images or characters on the display 908.

The memory control 98, which may be implemented by operations performed by the CPU 901, stores various data in the storage area 99, or reads out various data from the storage area 99.

Referring now to FIGS. 17 to 25, example operation, performed by the location management system 1 of FIG. 1, is explained.

Referring to FIG. 17, operation of establishing a communication network using the transmission device 3, which is provided on the ceiling β indoors α , is explained according to an example embodiment of the present invention. The operation of FIG. 17 may be performed for each one of the transmission devices 3 on the location management system 1.

As electric power of the electrical device 2 indoors α is turned on by a user, at S1, the memory control 38 of the wireless communication controller 30 of the transmission device 3 (FIG. 14) reads out the device ID data B from the storage area 39. At S2, the data transmitter/receiver 31 sends a participation request to the gateway 7, which includes its device ID data B that is read at S1. The data transmitter/receiver 71 of the wireless communication controller 70 of the gateway 7 receives the participation request.

At S3, the memory control 78 of the wireless communication controller 70 reads out the device ID data C from the storage area 79. At S4, the data transmitter/receiver 71 sends a participation response to the transmission device 3, which includes the device ID data B and C. The data transmitter/receiver 31 of the wireless communication controller 30 of the transmission device 3 receives the participation response. The wireless communication controller 30 is able to determine that the participation response received at S4 is transmitted in response to the participation request transmitted at S1, based on the device ID data B. Based on this determination, the wireless communication controller 30 determines that the participation response is successfully received in

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response to the participation request. At S5, the memory control 38 stores the device ID data C in the storage area 39.

Through operation of FIG. 17, the transmission device 3 stores the device ID data C of the gateway 7, thus establishing the communication network between the transmission device 3 and the gateway 7.

Referring now to FIG. 18, operation of transmitting the location data from the transmission device 3 on the ceiling β indoors α , and receiving the location data at the communication terminal 5, is explained according to an example embodiment of the present invention.

For descriptive purposes, it is assumed that two transmission devices 3a and 3b, which are located adjacent with each other, form a transmission system 6. The transmission device 3a transmits location data Xa, and the transmission device 3b transmits location data Xb. Further, in this example referring to FIG. 18, the communication terminal 5 is located in the range, such that the location data Xa and Xb, which are respectively transmitted from the transmission devices 3a and 3b, can be reached at the communication terminal 5. For example, the communication terminal 5 is located in an area where the transmission range of the transmission device 3a and the transmission range of the transmission device 3b overlaps with each other, as described below referring to FIG. 21. In such case, the communication terminal 5 may receive more than one location data X.

At S23-1, the memory control 28 of the transmission controller 20 of the transmission device 3a reads out the location data Xa, assigned to the transmission device 3a, from the storage area 29.

At S24-1, the transmitter 21 of the transmission controller 20 of the transmission device 3a transmits the location data Xa, so that the location data Xa can be received at the communication terminal 5 located within the transmission range of the transmission device 3a.

In a substantially similar manner as described above referring to S23-1 and S24-1, at S23-2, the memory control 28 of the transmission controller 20 of the transmission device 3b reads out the location data Xb, assigned to the transmission device 3b, from the storage area 29.

At S24-2, the transmitter 21 of the transmission controller 20 of the transmission device 3b transmits the location data Xb, so that the location data Xb can be received at the communication terminal 5 located within the transmission range of the transmission device 3b.

In this example, it is assumed that the receiver 41 of the communication terminal 5 is activated to receive the location data Xa and Xb, based on the detected movement of the communication terminal 5. In other words, even though the location data Xa and Xb are transmitted, the communication terminal 5 can only receive the location data Xa and Xb only when the receiver 41 is activated.

When the communication terminal 5 receives more than one location data X, the communication terminal 5 needs to determine one of the location data X to be transmitted, and further determine one of the transmission devices 3 to which the location data X is transmitted. FIGS. 19A and 19B (FIG. 19) illustrate a data sequence diagram illustrating example operation of determining the location data X to be used by the communication terminal 5, and determining a destination transmission device 3 to which the location data X is to be transmitted. In FIG. 19, it is assumed that the communication terminal 5 determines to use the location data Xa received from the transmission device 3a, and transmits the location data Xa to the destination transmission device 3b. More specifically, the transmission device 3b to which the location data

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X is transmitted is different than the transmission device 3a from which the location data X is received.

At S41, the memory control 48 of the receiver controller 40 of the communication terminal 5 selects one of the location data Xa transmitted from the transmission device 3a or the location data Xb transmitted from the transmission device 3b, which has the highest signal intensity, as the location data X to be used. In this example, the signal intensity used for determination is a signal intensity that is measured when the communication terminal 5 receives the location data X. The selected location data X is stored in the storage area 49. This location data X, selected and stored at S41, will be later used by the location data management system 9 as information indicating the current location of the communication terminal 5.

Referring to FIG. 20, operation performed at S41 is explained in more detail. FIG. 20 is a flowchart illustrating operation of receiving the location data and storing the location data, performed by the communication terminal 5, according to an example embodiment of the present invention.

At S41-1, the detector 42 of the receiver controller 40 of the communication terminal 5 monitors to detect the change in movement of the communication terminal 5. At S41-2, the detector 42 determines whether the communication terminal 5 starts moving. When the detector 42 detects that the communication terminal 5 starts moving ("YES" at S41-2), the operation proceeds to S41-3. At S41-3, the detector 42 monitors to determine whether the communication terminal 5 stops moving.

More specifically, assuming that the CPU 401 (FIG. 7) is not performing operation of receiving location data X. When the acceleration sensor 405, which detects the change in acceleration, determines that the communication terminal 5 starts moving, the acceleration sensor 405 sends an activation signal to activate processing by the CPU 401, to the CPU 401. The CPU 401, which receives the activation signal, starts operation of receiving location data X. This operation state of the CPU 401 is kept, until the CPU 401 receives an inactivation signal indicating that the communication terminal 5 stops moving, from the acceleration sensor 405. Further, in this example, the acceleration sensor 405 detects the movement of the communication terminal 5, not only when the communication terminal 5 changes its location, but when the communication terminal 5 changes its position due to inclination.

At S41-4, when the detector 42 detects that the communication terminal 5 stops moving ("YES" at S41-4), the operation proceeds to S41-5. At S41-5, the receiver 41 is activated so as to receive the location data X, transmitted from the transmission device 3. More specifically, when the CPU 401 of FIG. 7 receives the inactivation signal indicating that the communication terminal 5 stops moving from the acceleration sensor 405, the CPU 401 transmits an activation signal that activates the communication circuit 404, to the communication circuit 404. The communication circuit 404 starts operation of receiving location data X.

For example, assuming that the location data Xa and the location data Xb are respectively transmitted from the transmission device 3a and the transmission device 3b, the communication circuit 404 of the controller 14 of the communication terminal 5 starts receiving the location data Xa and Xb via the antenna 404a.

At S41-6, the determiner 43 determines whether at least one item of location data X is received within a predetermined time period, such as 5 seconds, from the time at which the receiver 41 is activated to receive the location data X at S41-5. In this example, it is assumed that the communication terminal

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5 receives two items of location data, that is, the location data Xa and the location data Xb, within the predetermined time period.

When the determiner 43 determines that at least one location data X is received ("YES" at S41-6), at S41-7, the determiner 43 determines whether the plurality of items of location data X is received from a plurality of transmission devices 3.

When it is determined that a plurality of items of location data X is received from the plurality of transmission devices 3 ("YES" at S41-7), at S41-8, the measuring device 44 measures a signal intensity of each one of the location data X, received at the receiver 41. In this example, it is assumed that the signal intensity of the location data Xa is greater than the signal intensity of the location data Xb.

At S41-9, the memory control 48 stores the location data X having the highest signal intensity, based on the measurement at S41-8, in the storage area 49. In this example, the location data Xa having the highest signal intensity is stored.

When the determiner 43 determines that at least one item of location data X is not received within the predetermined time period at S41-6 ("NO" at S41-6), at S41-10, the memory control 48 stores error information in the storage area 49, which indicates the occurrence of an error.

When the determiner 43 determines that the plurality of items of location data X is not received from the plurality of transmission devices 3 within the predetermined time period ("NO" at S41-7), at S41-11, the memory control 48 stores one item of location data X, which is received.

After performing S41-9, S41-10, or S41-11, at S41-12, the receiver 41 stops operation of receiving the location data, such that the communication terminal 5 stops receiving the location data X. More specifically, the CPU 401 of FIG. 7 sends an inactivation signal that inactivates the communication circuit 404, to the communication circuit 404.

As described above, the operation of receiving location data is performed only when the communication terminal 5 is moved from one location to another location. More specifically, the communication circuit 404 is activated to receive the location data, only when the communication terminal 5 stops moving, after the communication terminal 5 starts moving. This reduces electric power consumption of the communication terminal 5. Accordingly, even when the button battery 406 having relatively a small capacity is used, the button battery 406 does not have to be replaced many times.

In the above-described example, after the communication terminal 5 starts moving ("YES" at S41-2), and when the communication terminal 5 stops moving ("YES" at S41-4), at S41-5, the receiver 41 is activated so as to start receiving the location data X. That is, detecting starting of movement and stopping of movement together function as a trigger, which activates the receiver 41 to start receiving the location data X.

Alternatively, detection of starting of movement of the communication terminal 5 ("YES" at S41-2) alone may trigger activation of the receiver 41 to start receiving the location data X. In such case, S41-3 and S41-4 are not performed.

Alternatively, detection of stopping of movement of the communication terminal 5 ("YES" at S41-4) alone may trigger activation of the receiver 41 to start receiving the location data X.

Referring back to FIG. 19, at S42, the communicator 47 of the receiver controller 40 sends a request to the wireless communication controller 50, which instructs to start operation of preparing for communication ("participation operation"). The communicator 57 of the wireless communication controller 50, which receives the instruction to start, starts the following participation operation.

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At S43, the memory control 58 of the wireless communication controller 50 of the communication terminal 5 reads out the terminal ID data A, assigned to the communication terminal 5, from the storage area 59. At S44, the data transmitter/receiver 51 sends a participation request including the terminal ID data A, to each one of the transmission devices 3a and 3b. The transmission devices 3a and 3b respectively receive the participation requests from the communication terminal 5.

At S45-1, the memory control 38 of the wireless communication controller 30 of the transmission device 3a reads out the device ID data Ba, assigned to the transmission device 3a, from the storage area 39.

At S46-1, the data transmitter/receiver 31 of the transmission device 3a sends a participation response including the terminal ID data A and the device ID data Ba, to the communication terminal 5. The data transmitter/receiver 51 of the wireless communication controller 50 of the communication terminal 5 receives the participation response. The communication terminal 5 is able to determine that the participation response received at S46-1 is transmitted in response to the participation request transmitted at S44, based on the terminal ID data A. Based on this determination, the communication terminal 5 determines that the participation response is successfully received in response to the participation request. At S47-1, the memory control 58 of the wireless communication controller 50 of the communication terminal 5 stores the device ID data Ba in the storage area 59.

In a substantially similar manner as described above referring to S45-1, at S45-2, the memory control 38 of the wireless communication controller 30 of the transmission device 3b reads out the device ID data Bb, assigned to the transmission device 3b, from the storage area 39.

At S46-2, the data transmitter/receiver 31 of the transmission device 3b sends a participation response including the terminal ID data A and the device ID data Bb, to the communication terminal 5. The data transmitter/receiver 51 of the wireless communication controller 50 of the communication terminal 5 receives the participation response. At S47-2, the memory control 58 of the wireless communication controller 50 of the communication terminal 5 stores the device ID data Bb in the storage area 59.

At S48, the wireless communication controller 50 determines a destination transmission device 3 to which the location data X, stored at S41, is transmitted with the terminal ID data A. The operation performed at S48 is explained in more detail, referring to FIG. 22.

Before explaining the operation referring to FIG. 22, example situations that may require to perform this operation are illustrated, with reference to FIGS. 5, 14, and 21. FIG. 21 illustrates example situations in which the communication terminal 5 transmits the location data Xa received from the transmission device 3a, to the destination transmission device 3b.

As illustrated in FIG. 14, the communication established between the transmission controller 20 of the transmission device 3 and the receiver controller 40 of the communication terminal 5, is independent from the communication established between the wireless communication controller 30 of the transmission device 3 and the wireless communication controller 50 of the communication terminal 5. More specifically, the receiver controller 40 of the communication terminal 5 receives the location data X from the transmission device 3, using a communication network between the transmission controller 20 and the receiver controller 40. The wireless communication controller 50 of the communication terminal 5 transmits the location data X with the terminal ID

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data A to the transmission device 3, using a communication network between the wireless communication controller 30 and the wireless communication controller 50. With this configuration, the location data X, received at the receiver controller 40, does not have to be the same as the location data X, transmitted by the wireless communication controller 50, even though the receiver controller 40 and the wireless communication controller 50 are incorporated in the communication terminal 5. That is, the transmission device 3 having the transmission controller 20 that transmits the location data X to the communication terminal 5 does not have to be the same as the transmission device 3 having the wireless communication controller 30 that receives the location data X from the communication terminal 5.

The inventors of the present invention have found that, with the above-described structural characteristics of the transmission device 3, the location management system 1 of FIG. 1 can be implemented with less cost and with lower electric power consumption. For example, as described below referring to FIGS. 21, 26 and 27, the transmission controller 20 and the wireless communication controller 30 do not have to be provided for all of the transmission devices 3 in the location management system 1. (See situation 1, below)

Further, with the above-described structural characteristics, the inventors of the present invention have found that reliability of the location management system increases, as the communication terminal 5 only needs to transmit the location data to one of the first and second transmission devices, even though the other transmission device may not work. (See situation 2, below)

Further, with the above-described structural characteristics, the inventors of the present invention have found that electric power consumption can be greatly reduced, as the communication terminal 5 can transmit the location data to one of the first and second transmission devices, with which the communication terminal 5 can communicate with less energy. (See situation 3, below)

Referring now to FIG. 21, the above-described example situations in which the location data Xa received from the transmission device 3a is to be transmitted to the transmission device 3b are described. As illustrated in FIG. 21, the communication terminal 5h (the managed device 4h) is located within an area, where the transmission area of the transmission device 3a and the transmission area of the transmission device 3b are overlapped with each other.

In one example situation (situation 1), one of the transmission devices 3a and 3b that are located adjacent with each other, may not be provided with both of the transmission controller 20 and the wireless communication controller 30.

If the transmission controller 20 and the wireless communication controller 30 were both provided in each one of the transmission devices 3a and 3b, the number of transmission devices 3 tends to increase. Especially when the floor area indoors α is large, a large number of transmission devices 3 are required on the ceiling to cover the entire floor area, thus increasing the total installation cost. In order to reduce the total installation cost, in one example, every other transmission device 3 may not be provided with both of the transmission controller 20 and the wireless communication controller 30.

In one example, assuming that the transmission controllers 20 are provided for the transmission device 3a and the transmission device 3b, but the wireless communication controller 30 is provided only in the transmission device 3b, the communication controller 5, which receives the location data Xa and the location data Xb at the receiver controller 40, only transmits the location data Xa or Xb from the wireless com-

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munication controller **50** to the wireless communication controller **30** of the transmission device **3b**, as the wireless communication controller **30** of the transmission device **3b** is only available for communication with the wireless communication controller **50** of the communication terminal **5**.

In another example situation (situation 2), due to the failure such as a machine trouble or a network trouble, the wireless communication controller **30** of the transmission device **3a** may not be able to receive the terminal ID data A and the location data Xa from the communication terminal **5**. In such case, the communication terminal **5** sends the location data Xa received from the transmission device **3a**, to the transmission device **3b**, as the wireless communication controller **30** of the transmission device **3b** is only available for communication with the wireless communication controller **50** of the communication terminal **5**. Under the situation 2, it is assumed that the transmission device **3a** and the transmission device **3b** are each provided with the wireless communication controller **30**, for example, as illustrated in FIG. 19.

In another example situation (situation 3), it is assumed that the location data Xa received from the transmission controller **20** of the transmission device **3a** (S24-1) has a signal intensity higher than a signal intensity of the location data Xb received from the transmission controller **20** of the transmission device **3b** (S24-2). In such case, the location data Xa having the highest signal intensity is selected. However, depending on the location of the communication terminal **5** indoors α , the participation response data (signal) received from the wireless communication controller **30** of the transmission device **3b** (S46-2) may have a signal intensity higher than the signal intensity of the participation response data (signal) received from the wireless communication controller **30** of the transmission device **3a** (S46-1). In such case, it would be more reliable to send the location data Xa to the wireless communication controller **30** of the transmission device **3b**. Further, electric power required for data transmission may be reduced. Under the situation 3, any one of the transmission systems **6** of FIGS. 19, 26, and 27 may apply.

In any one of the above-described example situations, as illustrated in FIG. 21, the communication terminal **5h** stores the location data Xa received from the transmission device **3a**. The communication terminal **5h** further transmits the terminal ID data A and the location data Xa, to the transmission device **3b** that is different from the transmission device **3a** from which the location data Xa is received.

Referring now to FIGS. 14 and 22, operation of determining the destination transmission device is explained, which may be performed in any one of the above-described situations.

At S48-1, the determiner **53** of the wireless communication controller **50** of the communication terminal **5** of FIG. 14 determines whether the data transmitter/receiver **51** receives at least one participation response within a predetermined time period, such as five seconds, from the time at which the data transmitter/receiver **51** sends a participation request to the transmission devices **3a** and **3b** at S44. More specifically, in this example, the determiner **53** determines whether at least one item of device ID data B is received, within the predetermined time period from the time at which the terminal ID data A is transmitted.

When the determiner **53** determines that at least one participation response is received ("YES" at S48-1), at S48-2, the determiner **53** determines whether a plurality of participation responses is received. More specifically, the determiner **53** determines whether a plurality of items of device ID data B is received within the predetermined time period, from the time at which the terminal ID data A is transmitted.

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When the determiner **53** determines that a plurality of participation responses is received at S48-2 ("YES" at S48-2), at S48-3, the measuring device **54** measures the signal intensity of each one of the participation responses, which are received at the data transmitter/receiver **51**. In this example, the wireless communication controller **50** of the communication terminal **5** receives the participation responses respectively from the transmission devices **3a** and **3b** at S46-1 and S46-2. Accordingly, the operation proceeds to S48-3.

In the following, it is assumed that the signal intensity of the participation response from the transmission device **3b** is higher than the signal intensity of the participation response from the transmission device **3a**, based on the measurement result at S48-3.

At S48-4, based on the measurement result at S48-3, the memory control **58** stores the device ID data Bb (the device ID data B) having the highest signal intensity, in the storage area **59**.

At S48-1, when the determiner **53** determines that at least one participation response is not received, that is, no participation response is received, within the predetermined time period ("NO" at S48-1), the operation of determining the destination transmission device **3** ends in error.

At S48-2, when the determiner **53** determines that a plurality of participation responses is not received, that is, only one participation response is received ("NO" at S48-2), at S48-5, the memory control **58** stores the device ID data B, which is included in the participation response that is received, in the storage area **59**.

As described above, the transmission device **3** (the wireless communication controller **30**) identified by the device ID data B, which is stored in the storage area **59** via the memory control **58** at S48-4 or S48-5, is determined to be a destination transmission device **3** (a destination wireless communication controller **30**) to which the location data X and the terminal ID data A are transmitted from the communication terminal **5**.

After performing S48-4 or S48-5, the operation proceeds to S49 of FIG. 19. At S49, the data transmitter/receiver **51** of the wireless communication controller **50** generates data having a data structure of FIG. 9, using information regarding the destination transmission device **3** determined at S48. For example, the data includes the device ID data Bb of the transmission device **3b** as a destination field, the terminal ID data Ah of the communication terminal **5h** as a sender field, and the contents of data such as the location data Xa of the transmission device **3a** that sends the location data Xa, which are sequentially arranged.

At S50, the data transmitter/receiver **51** sends the data having the data structure, which is generated at S49, to the transmission device **3b**. The wireless communication controller **30** of the transmission device **3b** receives the data transmitted from the communication terminal **5**.

At S51, the communication terminal **5** stops operation of the data transmitter/receiver **51**, the determiner **53**, the measuring device **54**, the communicator **57**, and the memory control **58**, of the wireless communication controller **50**. More specifically, as the data transmitter/receiver **51** completes sending the data such as the location data X to the transmission device **3**, at least a selected part of the wireless communication controller **50** may be inactivated. This reduces electric power consumption. The part of the wireless communication controller **50**, which is inactivated, may be activated in response to a request for starting operation from the receiver controller **40**, as described above referring to S42.

Referring now to FIG. 23, operation of managing the data including the location data X, received from the transmission device **3** via the gateway **7**, as the management data F at the

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location data management system 9, is explained according to an example embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 23 illustrates a data sequence diagram illustrating operation of managing the location data X.

As illustrated in FIG. 23, at S61, the wireless communication controller 30 of the transmission device 3b generates data having a specific data structure, to be sent to the gateway 7, in a substantially similar manner as described above referring to S49 of FIG. 19. Referring to FIG. 9, the data includes the device ID data C of the gateway 7 as a destination field, the device ID data Bb of the transmission device 3b as a sender field, and the contents of data such as the location data Xa of the transmission device 3a and the device ID data A of the communication terminal 5, which are sequentially arranged.

At S62, the data transmitter/receiver 31 of the wireless communication controller 30 of the transmission device 3b sends the data having the data structure, which is generated at S61, to the gateway 7. The data transmitter/receiver 71 of the wireless communication controller 70 of the gateway 7 receives the data transmitted from the transmission device 3b.

At S63, the communicator 77 of the wireless communication controller 70 transfers the data received at S62, to the communicator 87 of the wired communication controller 80 of the gateway 7. The wired communication controller 80 receives the data transferred from the wireless communication controller 70. At S64, the converter 82 of the wired communication controller 80 converts the communication protocol in compliance with the IEEE802.15.4, to the communication protocol in compliance with the IEEE 802.3, such that the data received from the transmission device 3b can be transmitted in the form of a packet in compliance with the Ethernet.

At S65, the data transmitter/receiver 81 of the wired communication controller 80 generates data having a data structure, which is to be transmitted to the location data management system 9, in a substantially similar manner as described above referring to S61. Referring to FIG. 9, the data includes the system ID data E of the location data management system 9 as a destination field, the device ID data D of the gateway as a sender field, and the contents of data such as the location data Xa of the transmission device 3a and the terminal ID data A of the communication terminal 5, which are sequentially arranged.

At S66, the data transmitter/receiver 81 of the wired communication controller 80 of the gateway 7 sends the data having the data structure, which is generated at S65, to the location data management system 9. The data transmitter/receiver 91 of the location data management system 9 receives the data transmitted from the gateway 7.

At S67, the memory control 98 of the location data management system 9 manages the location data X. More specifically, the memory control 98 of the location data management system 9 stores the location data Xa and the received date/time at which the data such as the location data X is received, in association with the terminal ID data A stored in the storage area 99, to manage the stored data as the management data F as illustrated in FIG. 13.

As described above, through managing the management data F using the location data management system 9, a user, such as an administrator, of the location data management system 9 is able to search for the communication terminal 5 (the managed device 4) as described below referring to FIGS. 24 and 25. FIGS. 24 and 25 are example screens displayed by the location data management system 9.

In one example, the operation input 92 may receive a user input through user operation performed on the keyboard 911 or the mouse 912 of FIG. 12. The display control 94 reads out

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the management data F via the memory control 98, and causes the display 908 to display a search screen as illustrated in FIG. 24. The search screen of FIG. 24 includes a list of a plurality of managed devices 4 owned by each owner (administrator), which is managed by the location data management system 9. For each owner name, the device name of each one of the communication terminals 5 (the managed devices 4) is listed. The search screen of FIG. 24 further displays thereon a checkbox at the right of each device name being displayed. The search screen of FIG. 24 further displays thereon a "SEARCH" key, which allows the user to instruct the location data management system 9 to search for a specific managed device (communication terminal).

To obtain information regarding the current location of a target managed device 4 (communication terminal 5), the user checks the checkbox associated with the device name of the target managed device 4, using the keyboard 911 or the mouse 912. The operation input 92 receives a user input for selecting the checkbox. Assuming that the user checks the checkbox for each one of the device names of the target devices 4 that the user desires to have information, the user selects the "SEARCH" key. The operation input 92 receives the search request for searching the checked device 4. The search device 93 searches the management data F, stored in the storage area 99, based on the checked device name, to obtain at least a part of the management data F having the location data X of the checked device, and the layout data G showing a floor including the current location identified by the location data X. The display control 94 displays a search result screen of FIG. 25 on the display 908, based on the management data F and the layout data G.

In this example screen of FIG. 24, the checkbox is marked for the managed device 4 having the device name "UCS P3000", which is owned by the user "Sales group 1", as a target device 4 subjected for search. In response to selection on the "SEARCH" key, the search device 93 searches the management data F, using the device name "UCS P3000", to obtain at least the location data X of the target device "UCS P3000", and the layout data G relating to the location data X of the target device "UCS P3000". The display control 94 causes the display 908 to display the search result screen of FIG. 25, based on the obtained information.

More specifically, in this example, the location data management system 9 refers to the management data of FIG. 13 to obtain a record for the device name "UCS P3000", which includes the location data X such as the floor "4" and the building number "A", the received date/time, etc. Using the location data X, the location data management system 9 further obtains the layout data G. Based on the obtained information, the display 908 displays the layout of the floor "Building A, 4th floor" at which the device "UCS P3000" is located, and various data from the management data F such as the location data X (shown by the square indicated by the arrow) and the received date/time. In this example, with the received date/time, the user is able to know that the device "UCS P3000" is located at that location, at the date/time being displayed. With this information, the administrator is able to instantly recognize the current location of the managed device 4 (the communication terminal 5).

As described above, in one embodiment, in the location management system 1 capable of detecting the current location of a communication terminal 5, at least a first transmission device 3 and a second transmission device 3 are provided at locations that are adjacent to each other or closely located to each other, to form a transmission system capable of trans-

mitting first location data from the first transmission device 3 and second location data from the second transmission device 3.

In one example, the first transmission device 3 and the second transmission device 3 are each provided with a transmitter (the transmitter 21), for example, in the transmission controller 20. At least one of the first transmission device 3 or the second transmission device 3 is further provided with a receiver (the data transmitter/receiver 31), for example, in the wireless communication controller 30. For example, the second transmission device 3 is further provided with the receiver.

Accordingly, in the transmission system, the second transmission device 3 also transmits the second location data indicating the location at which the second transmission device 3 is located. As long as the communication terminal 5 is located within the transmission range of the second transmission device 3, the communication terminal 5 can receive the second location data, even though the communication terminal 5 is located within the transmission range of the first transmission device 3. In such case, the communication terminal 5 may transmit the first location data or the second location data to the second transmission device 3, as long as the communication terminal 5 is located within the transmission range of the second transmission device 3. This reduces electric power consumption, which is required by the communication terminal 5 to transmit or receive data.

Further, in the above-described transmission system, the second transmission device 3, which is capable of transmitting the second location data and receiving the second location data from the communication terminal 5, is able to receive the first location data from the communication terminal 5 in place of the first transmission device 3. For example, the first transmission device 3 may not be capable of receiving the location data, as the receiver is not provided. Accordingly, the location data can be managed, even with the transmission system having a simplified structure.

In such case, the communication terminal 5 sends the first location data to the second transmission device 3, instead of sending the first location data to the first transmission device 3 that transmits the first location data.

In another example, the first transmission device 3 and the second transmission device 3 are each provided with a transmitter (the transmitter 21) in the transmission controller 20, and a receiver (the data transmitter/receiver 31) in the wireless communication controller 30. Even in such case, the first transmission device 3 may not be able to receive the location data, for example, due to an error. The communication terminal 5 sends the first location data to the second transmission device 3, instead of sending the first location data to the first transmission device 3 that transmits the first location data.

As described above, in one embodiment, in the location management system 1 capable of detecting the current location of a communication terminal 5, at least a first transmission (receiver) device 3 and a second transmission (receiver) device 3 are provided at locations that are adjacent to each other or closely located to each other, to form a transmission (receiver) system capable of receiving one of first location data or second location data from the communication terminal 5.

In one example, the first transmission (receiver) device 3 and the second transmission (receiver) device 3 are each provided with a receiver (the data transmitter/receiver 31), for example, in the wireless communication controller 30. At least one of the first transmission (receiver) device 3 or the second transmission (receiver) device 3 is further provided with a transmitter (the transmitter 21), for example, in the

transmission controller 20. For example, the first transmission (receiver) device 3 is further provided with the transmitter.

Accordingly, in the transmission (receiver) system, the first transmission (receiver) device 3 capable of receiving the location data, also transmits the first location data indicating the location at which the first transmission (receiver) device 3 is located. As long as the communication terminal 5 is located within the transmission range of the first transmission (receiver) device 3, the communication terminal 5 can receive the first location data, and transmit the first location data to the second transmission (receiver) device 3 even though the second transmission (receiver) device 3 is not provided with the transmitter 21. This reduces electric power consumption, which is required by the communication terminal 5 to receive or transmit data.

Further, in the above-described receiver system, the second transmission (receiver) device 3 is able to receive the first location data from the communication terminal 5, in place of the first transmission (receiver) device 3 capable of transmitting the first location data and receiving the first location data from the communication terminal 5. For example, the first transmission (receiver) device 3 may not be capable of transmitting the location data, as the transmitter is not provided. Accordingly, the location data can be managed, even with the transmission (receiver) system having a simplified structure.

In such case, the communication terminal 5 sends the first location data to the second transmission (receiver) device 3, instead of sending the first location data to the first transmission (receiver) device 3 that transmits the first location data.

In another example, the first transmission device 3 and the second transmission device 3 are each provided with a transmitter (the transmitter 21) in the transmission controller 20, and a receiver (the data transmitter/receiver 31) in the wireless communication controller 30. Even in such case, the second transmission (receiver) device 3 may not be able to transmit the location data, for example, due to an error. The communication terminal 5 sends the first location data to the second transmission device 3, instead of sending the first location data to the first transmission device 3 that transmits the first location data, as long as the second transmission device 3 is capable of receiving the location data.

As described above, in one embodiment, in the location management system 1 capable of detecting the current location of a communication terminal 5, a communication terminal is provided to communicate with a transmission (receiver) system including at least a first transmission (receiver) device 3 and a second transmission (receiver) device 3.

In one example, the communication terminal includes a receiver that receives first location data from the first transmission (receiver) device 3, and a transmitter that transmits the first location data and terminal identification data that identifies the communication terminal, to the second transmission device that is different than the first transmission device from which the first location data is received.

In one example, the communication terminal 5 may receive the first location data and the second location data, respectively, from the first transmission device 3 and the second transmission device 3. In such case, the communication terminal 5 selects one of the first location data and the second location data. With this configuration, even when more than one location data is received, the communication terminal 5 is able to determine one location data for transmission. This reduces electric power consumption by the communication terminal 5, thus saving energy.

In one example, the communication terminal 5 determines a destination transmission device to which the location data is

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transmitted, for example, based on comparison in signal intensity between a signal received from the first transmission device and a signal received from the second transmission device. With this configuration, even when there is more than one transmission device available for communication, the communication terminal 5 is able to determine one transmission device for transmission. This reduces electric power consumption by the communication terminal 5, thus saving energy.

Further, in one example, operation of receiving the location data X starts, only when starting of movement of the communication terminal 5 and stopping of movement of the communication terminal 5 are detected. This further reduces electric power consumption by the communication terminal 5, thus saving energy.

Further, after the data transmitter/receiver 51 completes transmission of data such as the location data X to the transmission device 3, at least a part of the wireless communication controller 50 is inactivated to stop processing. This further reduces electric power consumption by the communication terminal 5.

As electric power consumption is reduced, even when a battery having a relatively small capacity, such as the button battery 406, is used, the battery does not have to be replaced so many times. This further reduces the work load of a user.

As described above referring to FIG. 21, in the situation 1, the second transmission device 3b is able to receive the location data Xa and the terminal ID data A from the communication terminal 5, in place of the first transmission device 3a. This suppresses the installation cost of the transmission device 3, as the first transmission device 3a does not have to be provided with the wireless communication controller 30, or the second transmission device 3b does not have to be provided with the transmission controller 20.

Further, in the situation 2, even though the wireless communication controller 30 of the first transmission device 3a does not operate, the second transmission device 3b of the transmission system is able to obtain the location data Xa and the terminal ID data A from the communication terminal 5. In a substantially similar manner, even through the transmission controller 20 of the second transmission device 3b does not operate, the second transmission device 3b of the transmission system is able to obtain the location data Xa and the terminal ID data A from the communication terminal 5.

Further, in the situation 3, the communication terminal 5 is able to transmit the location data X and the terminal ID data A to the transmission device 3, which is capable of communicating the signal having a higher signal intensity. The transmission system 6 is able to receive the location data X and the terminal ID data A from the communication terminal 5, with improved reliability.

Further, referring to FIG. 5, the location data transmitter 12 may not be able to transmit the location data X due to a failure caused in the location data transmitter 12 such as a machine trouble. In view of this, the controller 11 periodically sends a command to the location data transmitter 12 to check if there is any error occurred in the location data transmitter 12. Based on a return value of the command, the controller 11 is able to determine whether the location data transmitter 12 has a trouble. Further, the location data X, which is previously stored in the ROM 202 of the location data transmitter 12, may be transmitted to the controller 11 to be stored in the RAM 103. When the controller 11 determines that the location data transmitter 12 has a trouble, the controller 11 sends the location data X, which is stored in the RAM 103, to the wireless communicator 13. Using this location data X, the wireless communicator 13 is able to send the location data X

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to the communication terminal 5, using the communication circuit 304 in place of the communication circuit 204 of the location data transmitter 12. Alternatively, the location data X may be previously stored in the ROM 102 of the controller 11, at a substantially same time when the location data X is stored in the ROM 202 of the location data transmitter 12.

The location data management system 9 may be implemented by a single computer. Alternatively, any number of parts, functions, modules, or storage areas of the location data management system 9 may be classified into a desired number of groups to be carried out by a plurality of computers.

A recording medium storing any one of the control program, or a storage device such as a hard disk that stores the program, may be distributed within the country or to another country as a computer program product. For example, as described above, the communication terminal 5 may be additionally provided with the function of communicating with the transmission system including at least the first transmission device and the second transmission device, by firmware modification or upgrade. Further, the transmission device 3 is provided with a control program that controls operation of the transmission device 3.

Examples of the transmission system 6 include a transmission system 6, which includes a first transmission device 3 having the transmission controller 20, and a second transmission device 3 having the transmission controller 20 and the wireless communication controller 30.

In one example, the wireless communication controller 30 of the first transmission device 3 is not provided within the first transmission device 3, as described above referring to the situation 1.

In another example, the wireless communication controller 30 of the first transmission device 3 is provided within the transmission device 3, but may not work due to failure such as a machine trouble, as described above referring to the situation 2.

In another example, even though the signal intensity of the location data X received from the first transmission device 3 is higher than the signal intensity of the location data X received from the second transmission device 3, the signal intensity of the participation response received from the second transmission device 3 may be higher than the signal intensity of the participation response received from the first transmission device 3, as described above referring to the situation 3.

Since the wireless communication controller 30 is not provided in the first transmission device 3, the participation response received from the first transmission terminal 3 received at the communication terminal 5 has the signal intensity of zero. Accordingly, the participation response received from the second transmission device 3, received at the communication terminal 5, has the data signal intensity higher than that of the participation response received from the first transmission terminal 3.

In any one of the above-described situations 1, 2, and 3, while the second transmission device 3 is capable of transmitting the location data Xb and receiving the location data Xb from the communication terminal 5, the second transmission device 3 receives the location data Xa assigned to the first transmission device 3.

Alternatively, the transmission system 6 may include a first transmission device 3 having the transmission controller 20 and the wireless communication controller 30, and a second transmission device 3 having the wireless communication controller 30.

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In one example, the transmission controller **20** is not provided in the second transmission (receiver) device **3**, as described above referring to the situation 1.

In one example, the wireless communication controller **30** is provided in the first transmission device **3**, but may not work due to failure such as a machine trouble, as described above referring to the situation 2.

In another example, even though the signal intensity of the location data X received from the first transmission device **3** is higher than the signal intensity of the location data X received from the second transmission device **3**, the signal intensity of the participation response received from the second transmission device **3** may be higher than the signal intensity of the participation response received from the first transmission device **3**, as described above referring to the situation 3.

In any one of the above-described situations **1**, **2** and **3**, while the first transmission device **3** is capable of transmitting the location data Xa, and receiving the location data Xa and the terminal ID data A from the communication terminal **5**, the second transmission device **3** receives the location data Xa assigned to the first transmission device **3**.

In this example, the transmission devices **3** and **3** may each function as the receiver that receives the location data Xa and the terminal ID data A from the communication terminal **5**. In such case, the transmission system **6b** functions as the receiver system.

Further, at least one of the transmission devices **3** may be provided with the converter **14** of FIG. **14**, which converts electrical voltage to a driving force that drives the at least one of the transmission devices **3**.

Numerous additional modifications and variations are possible in light of the above teachings. It is therefore to be understood that within the scope of the appended claims, the disclosure of the present invention may be practiced otherwise than as specifically described herein.

With some embodiments of the present invention having thus been described, it will be obvious that the same may be varied in many ways. Such variations are not to be regarded as a departure from the spirit and scope of the present invention, and all such modifications are intended to be included within the scope of the present invention.

For example, elements and/or features of different illustrative embodiments may be combined with each other and/or substituted for each other within the scope of this disclosure and appended claims.

Further, any of the above-described devices or units can be implemented as a hardware apparatus, such as a special-purpose circuit or device, or as a hardware/software combination, such as a processor executing a software program.

Further, as described above, any one of the above-described and other methods of the present invention may be embodied in the form of a computer program stored in any kind of storage medium. Examples of storage mediums include, but are not limited to, flexible disk, hard disk, optical discs, magneto-optical discs, magnetic tapes, nonvolatile memory cards, ROM (read-only-memory), etc.

Alternatively, any one of the above-described and other methods of the present invention may be implemented by ASIC, prepared by interconnecting an appropriate network of conventional component circuits or by a combination thereof with one or more conventional general purpose microprocessors and/or signal processors programmed accordingly.

The present invention can be implemented in any convenient form, for example using dedicated hardware, or a mixture of dedicated hardware and software. The present invention may be implemented as computer software implemented

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by one or more networked processing apparatuses. The network can comprise any conventional terrestrial or wireless communications network, such as the Internet. The processing apparatuses can comprise any suitably programmed apparatuses such as a general purpose computer, personal digital assistant, mobile telephone (such as a WAP or 3G-compliant phone) and so on. Since the present invention can be implemented as software, each and every aspect of the present invention thus encompasses computer software implementable on a programmable device. The computer software can be provided to the programmable device using any storage medium for storing processor readable code such as a floppy disk, hard disk, CD ROM, magnetic tape device or solid state memory device.

The hardware platform includes any desired kind of hardware resources including, for example, a central processing unit (CPU), a random access memory (RAM), and a hard disk drive (HDD). The CPU may be implemented by any desired kind of any desired number of processor. The RAM may be implemented by any desired kind of volatile or non-volatile memory. The HDD may be implemented by any desired kind of non-volatile memory capable of storing a large amount of data. The hardware resources may additionally include an input device, an output device, or a network device, depending on the type of the apparatus. Alternatively, the HDD may be provided outside of the apparatus as long as the HDD is accessible. In this example, the CPU, such as a cache memory of the CPU, and the RAM may function as a physical memory or a primary memory of the apparatus, while the HDD may function as a secondary memory of the apparatus.

In one example, the present invention may reside in a communication terminal communicable with at least one transmission device of a transmission system. The communication terminal includes a detector to detect the change in movement of the communication terminal, and a first receiver to receive location data indicating a location at which the at least one transmission device is located. When the detector detects a stop of the movement of the communication terminal, the detector causes the first receiver to be activated so as to start receiving the location data.

For example, the detector corresponds to the detector **43** of the receiver controller **40**, which may be implemented by the acceleration sensor **405** and the CPU **401**. The first receiver corresponds to the receiver **41**, which may be implemented by the communication circuit **404**.

In one example, the detector causes the first receiver to be activated so as to start receiving the location data, when the detector detects the stop of the movement of the communication terminal after detecting starting of the movement of the communication terminal.

In one example, the communication terminal further includes a first storage area that stores the location data received at the first receiver, which may be implemented by any desired memory such as the RAM **403**.

In one example, the communication terminal further includes: a first determiner that determines whether the location data is received, respectively, from a plurality of transmission devices of the transmission system; and a first measuring device that measures a signal intensity of each one of a plurality of signals of the location data received from the plurality of transmission devices. For example, the first determiner corresponds to the determiner **43**, which may be implemented by the CPU **401**. The first measuring device corresponds to the measuring device **44**, which may be implemented by the CPU **401**. The first storage area stores the location data having the highest signal intensity, based on the measurement results of the first measuring device.

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In one example, the first determiner further determines whether at least one location data is received within a predetermined time period counted from the time when the first receiver is activated to receive the location data. The determination of whether the location data is received, respectively, from the plurality of transmission devices of the transmission system, is performed only when the first determiner determines that at least one location data is received.

In one example, the first receiver is inactivated so as not to receive the location data, after the location data is stored in the first storage area.

In one example, the communication terminal further includes a second receiver to receive device identification data that identifies the at least one transmission device, and a second storage area to store the device identification data received at the second receiver. For example, the second receiver corresponds to the data transmitter/receiver **51** of the wireless communication controller **50**, which may be implemented by the communication circuit **504** and the CPU **501**. The second storage area corresponds to the storage area **59**, which may be implemented by a memory such as the RAM **503**.

In one example, the communication terminal further includes a transmitter that sends terminal identification data that identifies the communication terminal, respectively, to a plurality of transmission devices of the transmission system. The second receiver receives device identification data, respectively, from the plurality of transmission devices that receives the terminal identification data. For example, the transmitter corresponds to the data transmitter/receiver **51**, which may be implemented by the communication circuit **504**.

In one example, the communication terminal further includes a second determiner that determines whether the second receiver receives the device identification data, respectively, from the plurality of transmission devices, and a second measuring device that measures a signal intensity of each one of a plurality of signals of the device identification data, when the second determiner determines that the device identification data is received. For example, the second determiner corresponds to the determiner **53**, which may be implemented by the CPU **501**. The second measuring device corresponds to the measuring device **54**, which may be implemented by the CPU **501**. The second storage area stores the device identification data having the highest signal intensity.

In one example, the second determiner determines whether at least one device identification data is received within a predetermined time period counted from the time when the terminal identification data is transmitted. The determination of whether the device identification data is received, respectively, from the plurality of transmission devices of the transmission system, is performed only when the second determiner determines that at least one device identification data is received.

In one example, the transmitter, such as the data transmitter/receiver **51**, sends the terminal identification data and the location data stored in the first storage area, to the transmission device that transmits the device identification data having the highest signal intensity.

In any one of the above-described examples, one or more of the functional modules or units of the communication terminal **5** may be incorporated into any desired number of hardware devices.

For example, the receiver **41** of the receiver controller **40** may be implemented by the data transmitter/receiver **51**, or vice versa. In the managed device **4** (communication terminal

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5), the receiver **61** may be implemented by the data transmitter/receiver **65**. That is, the signal (data) may be received at the receiver, or the data transmitter/receiver.

In another example, the storage area **49** may be implemented by the storage area **59**, or vice versa. That is, any desired memory may function as the storage area **49** and/or the storage area **59**.

In another example, the determiner **43** may be implemented by the determiner **53**, or vice versa. In the managed device **4** (communication terminal **5**), the determiner **63** may be implemented by the determiner **66**, or vice versa.

In another example, the measuring device **44** may be implemented by the measuring device **54**, or vice versa. In the managed device **4** (communication terminal **4**), the measuring device **64** may be implemented by the measuring device **67**, or vice versa.

What is claimed is:

1. A communication terminal communicable with at least one transmission device of a transmission system, the communication terminal comprising:

a detector that detects a change in an acceleration of the communication terminal when movement of the communication terminal starts or stops, the movement of the communication terminal including an inclination of the communication terminal; and

a first communication circuit that receives location data indicating a location at which the at least one transmission device is located, and transmits, to the at least one transmission device, the location data and identification information of the communication terminal, wherein

when the detector detects a stop of the movement of the communication terminal, the first communication circuit is activated so as to start receiving the location data, and

operation of the detector and the first communication circuit is stopped after the first communication circuit transmits the location data and the identification information.

2. The communication terminal of claim **1**, wherein the first communication circuit is activated so as to start receiving the location data only when the detector detects the stop of the movement of the communication terminal after detecting the start of the movement of the communication terminal.

3. The communication terminal of claim **1**, further comprising:

a first memory that stores the location data received at the first communication circuit.

4. The communication terminal of claim **3**, further comprising:

a first determiner circuit that determines whether the location data is received, respectively, from a plurality of transmission devices of the transmission system; and

a first measuring circuit that measures a signal intensity of each one of a plurality of signals of the location data received from the plurality of transmission devices, wherein

the first memory stores the location data having a highest signal intensity.

5. The communication terminal of claim **4**, wherein the first determiner circuit determines whether at least one location data is received within a predetermined time period counted from a time when the first communication circuit is activated to receive the location data, and the determination of whether the location data is received, respectively, from the plurality of transmission devices

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of the transmission system, is performed only when the first determiner circuit determines that at least one location data is received.

6. The communication terminal of claim 3, wherein the first communication circuit is deactivated, so as to stop receiving the location data, after the location data is stored in the first memory.

7. The communication terminal of claim 4, further comprising:

a second communication circuit that receives device identification data that identifies the at least one transmission device; and

a second memory that stores the device identification data received at the second communication circuit.

8. The communication terminal of claim 7, wherein the first communication circuit transmits the identification information to a plurality of transmission devices of the transmission system, and

the second communication circuit receives device identification information, respectively, from the plurality of transmission devices that receive the identification information.

9. The communication terminal of claim 8, further comprising:

a second determiner circuit that determines whether the second communication circuit receives the device identification information, respectively, from the plurality of transmission devices; and

a second measuring circuit that measures a signal intensity of each one of a plurality of signals of the device identification information, when the second determiner circuit determines that the device identification information is received, wherein

the second memory stores the device identification information having a highest signal intensity.

10. The communication terminal of claim 9, wherein the second determiner circuit determines whether at least one device identification information is received within a predetermined time period counted from the time when the identification information is transmitted, and the determination of whether the device identification information is received, respectively, from the plurality of transmission devices of the transmission system, is performed only when the second determiner circuit determines that at least one device identification information is received.

11. The communication terminal of claim 9, wherein the first communication circuit transmits the identification information and the location data stored in the first memory to the transmission device that transmits the device identification information having the highest signal intensity.

12. A method of communicating with at least one transmission device of a transmission system, the method performed by a communication terminal of the transmission system, the method comprising:

detecting, by a detector of the communication terminal, a change in an acceleration of the communication terminal when movement of the communication terminal starts or stops, the movement of the communication terminal including an inclination of the communication terminal;

activating a communication circuit of the communication terminal so as to start receiving location data from the at least one transmission device, the location data indicating a location at which the at least one transmission device is located;

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transmitting, by the communication circuit, the location data and identification information of the communication terminal to the at least one transmission device; and stopping operation of the detector and the communication circuit after the transmission of the location data and the identification information by the communication circuit is completed.

13. The method of claim 12, further comprising:

detecting a start of the movement of the communication terminal; and

detecting a stop of the movement of the communication terminal after the detecting of the start of the movement of the communication terminal, wherein

the activating of the communication circuit is performed only when the detecting of the stop of the movement of the communication terminal is after the detecting starting of the start of the movement of the communication terminal.

14. The method of claim 12, further comprising:

determining whether the location data is received, respectively, from a plurality of transmission devices of the transmission system;

measuring a signal intensity of each one of a plurality of signals of the location data received from the plurality of transmission devices; and

storing the location data having a highest signal intensity in a memory.

15. The method of claim 14, further comprising:

deactivating the communication circuit of the communication terminal so as to stop receiving the location data, after the location data is stored in the memory.

16. The method of claim 14, further comprising:

determining whether the communication terminal receives device identification information, respectively, from a plurality of transmission devices, in response to the identification information being sent, respectively, to the plurality of devices of the transmission system;

measuring a signal intensity of each one of a plurality of signals of the device identification information, when the determining determines that the device identification information is received; and

storing the device identification information having a highest signal intensity in the memory.

17. The method of claim 16, further comprising:

sending the identification information and the location data being stored in the memory to the transmission device that transmits the device identification information having the highest signal intensity.

18. A non-transitory recording medium storing a plurality of instructions which, when executed by a processor, cause the processor of a communication terminal to perform a method of communicating with at least one transmission device of a transmission system, the method comprising:

detecting a change in an acceleration of the communication terminal when movement of the communication terminal starts or stops, the movement of the communication terminal including an inclination of the communication terminal;

activating the communication terminal so as not to receive location data from the at least one transmission device, the location data indicating a location at which the at least one transmission device is located;

transmitting the location data and identification information of the communication terminal to the at least one transmission device; and

stopping operation of components of the communication terminal after the transmission of the location data and the identification information is completed.

19. The non-transitory recording medium of claim 18, wherein the method further comprises: 5
detecting a start of the movement of the communication terminal before detecting a stop of the movement of the communication terminal, wherein
the activating of the communication terminal is performed only when the detecting of the stop of the movement of 10
the communication terminal is after detecting the start of the movement of the communication terminal.

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